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Lotus-Eyes

Artist--Ram Chandra Shukla

MAGIC EYE BEAMS ON PEACE

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When The Table Knocked...

A Christmas Story Without The Ghost

By R. F. Nazareth

IT WAS CHRISTMAS EVE.

We had all gathered at Mrs. Norton's place as pre-arranged to go in a party for the Midnight Mass. It was only 9-30 p. m. and there was an hour and a half more for the church doors to be opened, which would be announced by the ringing of the bells.

With a view to kill time little Marie suggested that some one should tell a story.

"No, no," interrupted Cynthia, who was already feeling drowsy, "let us play some game instead. It will keep us all awake."

"That's right, kid", broke in Stanley Perkins, a young college student, who had come down for his Xmas holidays. "Here is a nice three-legged table. We will play at Table-rapping and find out what the future holds for each of us."

"Yes, yes", chorused the young folk; but Mrs. Norton put her foot on it.

"No, children, I will have none of those devilish pranks in my house," she declared sternly.

"But Granny", insisted Stanley, "I have read a lot about Table-rapping, and I assure you there is nothing devilish about it."

"My dear young man, I do not want your assurances, "remarked the old lady testily. "I have lived long enough to know what is good enough for you and me, and I assure you that you will fare much better in life, if you will stick to your books instead of reading a lot of trash."

That was enough for Master Stanley Perkins. He muttered something below his breath and slunk away to his chair. For some time there was an awkward silence, but an old, bald-headed gentleman came to the rescue of the party.

"Look here boys and girls", he exclaimed, "Granny is quite right. She does not want any Table-rapping and we will not have it, but as we cannot have that, I will give you something very near it. I will tell you a story about Table-rapping, and you will see that Granny is not altogether wrong. Then turning to the old lady, he asked her if she had any objection.

"Certainly not", replied Mrs. Norton kindly, "and I hope your story will prove what I have said is true."

"Is it a true story, Uncle John?" queried Joy, who had remained silent till then, addressing the old gentleman, for thus he was known to the company.

"Of course, it is. I was an eye-witness to all that happened."

"Hurry up then, Uncle John", exclaimed all together. "We have not much time left."

Uncle John took two or three hard puffs at his cigar with a meditative air, then flicked the ashes off, jabbed it against the rim of the ash tray, and finally dropped the butt end in it. Then sinking back comfortably in his easy-chair, stretched out his long legs and commenced his story.

"What I am going to relate took place many years ago, when I was a Telegraph Master in Mt. Abu. But before I proceed further, let me give you an idea of the geography of the place where the incident occurred, so that you might be able to follow my story better.

The telegraph quarters in Mt. Abu are situated quite close to the Telegraph Office. The quarters consist of four cottages and a long building. All these buildings are arranged in the form of an E minus the middle arm. Two of the cottages formed the top arm of the E, the other two cottages made up the side arm of the E, and the long building completed the lower arm. All the buildings faced a large, open, quadrangular ground, where the children play. The four cottages were occupied by the Norths, Browns, Aldershots and Fergussons. The long building was reserved for the bachelors, and were taken up six of them, namely, John Little, Alfred Wigan, Tommy Dodd, Henry Fitzgerald, Willie Sawyer and myself. Each being allotted two rooms, a bath-room and two verandahs, one at the back and the other in front.

Now the last set of rooms in the long building towards the East was occupied by Willie Sawyers and the room next to his by Henry Fitzgerald. These two were great friends. Sawyer was about forty-seven years old. He was thin, tall and had a slight stoop. He had a reserved nature and had very little to do with the other bachelors or married folk. He was very rarely to be seen outside except on his way to the office and back. He kept a small servant-boy to attend on him, who used to do all the outside work for him. He had no cook but used to have his meals from a hotel close by, which his servant-boy fetched for him daily. He spent almost all his pay in drink. When on night duty he would spend the whole day in drinking and when on day duty he would spend the night in boozing; but, to his credit, it must be said, that he never missed his duty once or came to office drunk. The explanation for this might be that he was so soaked in liquor that it required more than a bottle to have serious effect on him. One day, however, his servant-boy at about 1 p. m. reported to Fitzgerald that his master had not yet gone to office, but had closed himself up in his room and refused to open the door in spite of repeated loud knocking on it. Fitzgerald immediately went to the door that separated his bed-room from Sawyer's, and called out loudly to him, but receiving no response he forced open the door, and to his horror found him lying dead in a pool of blood with a big gash in his forehead. Obviously Sawyers had for once drank too much, fallen against the sharp edge of his iron bed receiving a deep cut on his forehead, become unconscious, and bled to death. The next morning he was buried and his room with all his belongings was locked up.

It was about a fortnight after Sawyer's death that a number of us were seated in front of Mrs. Brown's cottage, that is, one of the cottages to the North. As we had nothing in particular to do, one of the party suggested that we should play at Table-rapping. At first there were some objections to it, but soon all agreed and about six of us sat round a three-legged table, while the others watched. For about half an hour we all in turn tried to call up a spirit, but failed, till finally we gave it up in sheer disgust. Mr. Wigan, who made up one of the company, however, suggested that on the following Saturday he would bring Fitzgerald along with him, as he was a good medium, and confidently anticipated that we would succeed the next time. After that we spent another half hour or so in relating various experiences some of us had about Table-rapping, which only made the company more curious and long for the time, when we would meet again to try our hands at the game.

The following Saturday found us all again at Mrs. Brown's trying to put the three-legged table into action. It was summer time and a big white moon was sailing majestically over waves of light, fleecy clouds. Round the table sat eight of us, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. North, Winnie Aldershot, Mrs. Fergusson. Fitzgerald, Wigan and myself, besides these, there were about another half dozen standing round the table and watching us.

Hardly had we laid our hands on the table and formed a chain. then the table showed signs of life, and the spirit declared its presence by a loud knock of the table in response to a call made by Fitzgerald, who was directing the Table-rapping.

Then everybody became interested and excited. A number of questions were asked which the table answered by one knock for answers in the affirmative, and two knocks for negative replies. So far the questions put to the table were merely asked in fun, such as: "When will Wigan marry? Who is Winnie's sweetheart? Will Mrs. Brown's son, Joseph pass his Senior Cambridge Examination?" and a number of other frivolous questions. At this point, I suggested that the spirit should be asked if he could communicate with Willie Sawyer's spirit. Mr. Wigan objected to this question, as it was not good, he said, to ask questions about persons' spirits who are known to us, for it would only make us unhappy, if we received unfavourable replies although we did not believe in them.

"I know why Mr. Wigan does not want Mr. Sawyer's spirit to be called up", put in Winnie mischievously. "He is afraid that the spirit will disclose all his secrets."

The question whether Sawyer's spirit should be called up was under discussion for some time, but finally all objections from Wigan and others were overruled, and Fitzgerald was requested to put the question to the table.

On the question being put, the table began swaying to and fro for some time, giving no decisive reply. Fitzgerald pressed the question, demanding that the answer should be made by distinct knocks. No sooner had Fitzgerald made his demand, than the table gave such a loud knock, signifying its ability to contact Sawyer's spirit, that it seemed, as if, the spirit was annoyed, at least that was the impression we all received. We all got the creeps and fear was reflected in our eyes.

Then one of the spectators proposed that the spirit should be asked if Mr. Sawyer's spirit was in heaven.

When the question was put, the table replied in the negative. Then Fitzgerald asked if it was in Purgatory, and again the answer came in the negative.

"Is he in Hell?" asked Fitzgerald timidly, and everybody anticipated that the answer would be in the affirmative, but to their great relief. the table gave two loud knocks signifying "No."

"Mr. Sawyer's spirit is wandering on the earth", broke in Joseph, Mrs. Brown's son. "Ask the table and I am sure it will agree with me."

"Is Mr. Sawyer's spirit wandering on this earth?" asked Fitzgerald, and the table gave one loud knock in reply, louder than before, indicating that the spirit did not appreciate the questions with which it was being plied.

"There you are! I am quite right", burst out Joseph jubilantly." You will find his spirit round some grog-shop."

At this his mother reprimanded Joseph and he slunk away in the back ground.

"Is it possible for us to converse with Sawyer's spirit?" continued Fitzgerald.

The answer was again "Yes" in the same angry strain.

"Then please call his spirit and let him signify his presence by three distinct knocks of the table."

For a long time the table rocked from side to side till finally three distinct knocks were given indicating that Sawyer's spirit now ruled the table.

At that identical moment the electric light in all the houses failed, a most unusual occurrence, and we were all left in darkness, except for the light of the moon and the glittering stars; the whole scene had a weired and mysterious appearance. Some of the children and even the grown-ups at this juncture ran back to their respective houses in fear.

Then a regular dialogue followed between the spirit of Sawyer and Fitzgerald, which only gave the creeps to those sitting round the table.

"Are you the spirit of Sawyer?" demanded Fitzgerald putting on a bold front.

"Yes", came the reply.

"Are you happy?"

"No."

"Is it possible for you to come to earth in human form?"

"Yes."

"Can you come just now?"

"Yes."

We all stared at one another, our hearts pounding with terror, yet no one was willing to admit it. Our hands were still on the table in an unbroken chain, and each one felt his neighbour's hands growing cold and clammy.

"Then, good Spirit of Sawyer, take thou a human form, and appear before us," said Fitzgerald in a serious solemn tone.

All were waiting with great dread and trepidation the appearance of Sawyer's spirit, not knowing how and where it would come. Suddenly, we heard the rustle of dry leaves, and then the crunching of gravel. We all turned simultaneously towards Sawyer's rooms.

The moon was shining brightly and from the shadows of a big Neem tree, which was near Sawyer's rooms, there emerged a tall figure clothed in a white suit and wearing a white Ellwood hat. It was clearly the figure of Sawyer's himself. It came in front of his rooms and stood facing us for a while then with one hand began beckoning in our direction.

We were all watching the apparition in speechless fear, when suddenly Fitzgerald uttered an agonizing groan, and gasped out almost breathless, "My God! He is calling me. I cannot stay longer. I must go" His face was blanched with terror. His eyes were protruding out of his sockets, and cold sweat stood out on his brow. He rose trembling like an aspen leaf, and as one in a trance was following Sawyer, who by now had already entered the verandah, opened the door of his room, which was padlocked since his death, and disappeared in the darkness. Hardly had the Ghost or Spirit of Sawyer, call it what you like, entered his room, then we heard the dragging of beds, chairs, and heavy furniture, and we saw empty bottles of liquor, glassware, and crockery being flung about and crashing into thousand fragments.

"My God! Can't any of you hold Henry back!" gasped Winnie, and fell limp in my arms in a faint. The three other ladies, stricken with terror, bolted into Mrs. Brown's house. While I was attending to Winnie, Mr. Brown and Wigan rushed towards Fitzgerald, who was staggering like a drunkard and making his way to Sawyer's rooms, but before we could catch him up, he swooned and fell in a heap to the ground. We picked him up, and brought him into Mrs. Brown's cottage, where we had a deuce of a time trying to bring round both Winnie and Fitzgerald, in the dark and the confusion caused by the hysterical cries of the other ladies who were frightened out of their wits.

Before Uncle John could conclude his story, old Mrs. Norton rose from her chair, and exclaimed gloatingly, "And now children, after hearing all this, do you still mean to tell me that Table-rapping is not the work of the devil? And you Master Stanley Perkins, the great scholar, what have you got to say? I assure you that you will get more wisdom by heeding to the advice of your elders than reading a lot of nonsense written in those big books of yours.

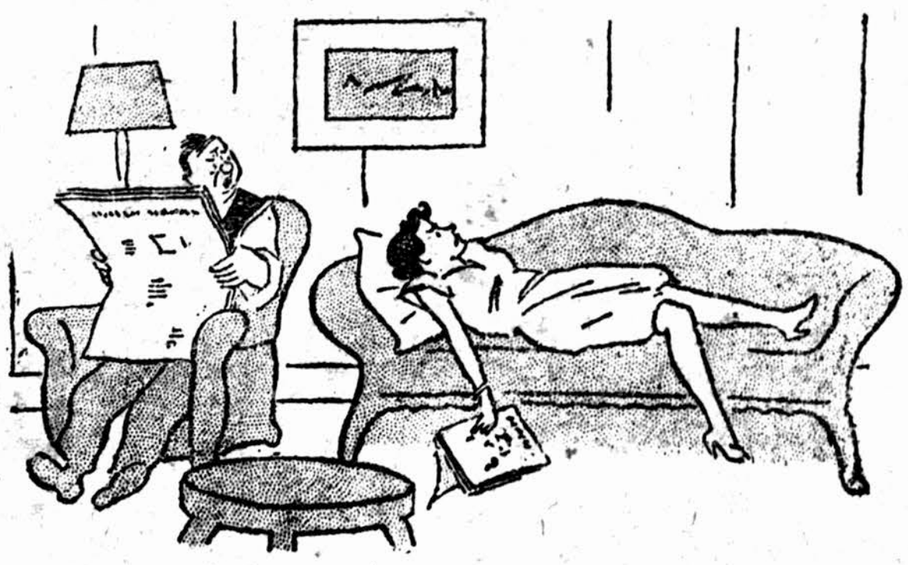
"But Granny....."

"I don't want your buts young man. I suppose you don't believe all that Uncle has just narrated. Uncle John, please tell this wiseacre that you have seen it all with your own eyes."

"Of course, it is true. Every word of it. But I have one thing more to add, Granny. Fitzgerald was only feigning, and the spirit of Sawyer was an accomplice. The whole thing was a fake engineered by the bachelors to give the married ladies a fright."

"And now, Granny, what have you to say?" retaliated Stanley teasingly.

Just then the first bell rang for the Midnight Service, and we all trooped out of the house highly amused at the discomfiture of the old lady.



"I *do* love you. I just wasn't thinking when I agreed with you that Ann Sheridan is charming".

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MAGIC EYE BEAMS ON PEACE

THE APPLE OF ITS EYE. The radar scanner revolves constantly inside this large, mushroom-like, plastic dome on the wheelhouse roof on the "City of Richmond." The modulator, pre-amplifier, and other radio frequency components are housed in the weatherproof base of the pedestal.

MAGIC EYE BEAMS ON PEACE

More Pictures On Page 24

By David Clayton

War-born radar's magic eye is turning its beam to the problems of peace. Fogbound ships can already be controlled from shore; fishermen can locate distant "catches"; soon the earth will be re-mapped by electronics; and scientists in their laboratories are hopeful of evolving a means of averting train wrecks and road collisions.

"Bad weather conditions." As an excuse for interrupted transport schedules, that will soon be an obsolete phrase. Radar, having changed the whole routine of modern warfare, will in a few years revolutionise travel at sea, in the air, and on land.

Scientists working in laboratories with this war-born wonder whose accent is now not on destruction but on human safety, sniff when people talk of the "atomic age." This, they will tell you, is the "electronic age"—and do not forget it!

Radar has its roots in the research of more than one country. In fact, it follows in the footsteps of more than one of its predecessors in scientific achievements in being the result of parallel lines of independent work. Like other peoples, however, the Americans like to think that the first manifestations of this new wonder were originally discovered by two of their own scientists—in this case a couple of young radio physicists in Washington at work in the summer of 1922. The two men noticed that passing rivercraft caused short-wave radio signals to be distorted. They investigated and reported on "Radio Detection and Ranging"—later, it is claimed, to become radar.

Be that as it may, radar to-day is fast spreading across national boundaries. The war uses that enabled the Royal Air Force to win the Battle of Britain, helped send the Japanese fleet to the bottom of the ocean, and gave pilots mechanical eyes to pound the war industries of Germany, are now being converted to peacetime pursuits.

Travels At The Speed Of Light

Basically, radar uses a receiver and transmitter usually installed alongside each other and often using a common antenna. Small bursts of electrical energy called "pulses"—ultra-high frequency waves travelling at the speed of light, 186,000 miles per second—are sent out.

After each "pulse" there is a time-lag—a few millionths of a second—before the next one is sent. During this time-lag the receiver gets back the echoes of the "pulse" from any object in the way. The echo is called a "pip" and is recorded as a rising and falling line on the face of a cathode ray tube. By means of a Plan Position Indicator (PPI to radar operators) the "pips" are distributed to outline a small map on the tube.

Radar waves have to make a double journey: to the intruding object and back again. Let us suppose that the unknown and unseen target is 1,000 yards away. The "pip" from this target will be returned roughly six millionths of a second later. There is a machine which calculates this time-lag and also the distance of the target to within five or ten yards.

Now comes the problem of direction finding. This is done by a "directional antenna" which sends out impulses along a narrow beam, just like a searchlight. The antenna is built so that it can be rotated as the impulses are despatched; and when the beam hits the target, back comes the pulse and so the tell-tale "pip."

Safe Landing By Radar

But there is still much to be done before radar is perfected for peace, and there are new problems to be faced.

Military radar can reach out a hundred miles or more to pick up objects. Merchant ships, passenger planes, and shore installations, however, are more concerned with the hazards that are nearer at hand.

Air ports are experimenting with the use of radar for landing. Often at the big centres there are as many as ten planes all waiting to come in to land and discharge their passengers, according to the published figures in the time-table. Bad weather upsets these schedules, and the services suffer as a result. Radar will soon be used to assign planes to certain heights at the same time and still permit their landing under any weather condition by "radar beacon." More planes will be able to be stored with perfect safety on the runways, too.

The "Pathfinder" system of radar is revolutionising ocean and river navigation. In the past, cargo has perished in the holds of fogbound ships because movement in any direction would be foolhardy and dangerous. Tankers, fogbound at sea, have in the past cost oil companies hundreds of thousands of pounds in missed sailings. The radar marine pathfinder is altering all that. It is less complex than military radar, easy to instal, and tells no lies. It penetrates through any depth of fog. One electronic navigator now being manufactured guarantees to detect any above-water object such as lighthouse, ship, buoy, or land at a distance of 30 miles.

Ships Controlled From Shore

Ashore, radar is accomplishing other miracles in the control of seagoing traffic. At Liverpool, England, for instance, which is the world testing ground for shore radar because of its reputation for bad fogs and bad weather, there are seven radar control stations. The days when ships lay out at the mouth of the Mersey because of peasoup fog or Atlantic gales are passing.

And radar is broadening its scope in all directions. Fishermen are using it to detect their nearest catch; radar stations are springing up in most American ports; on the Great Lakes pilots, sceptical at first, now swear by it. Their only fear of radar is that its infallibility will do them out of a job.

Soon the earth is going to be completely remapped by radar. By a method which in wartime was named "shoran", radio bursts are fired against a distant target. Distances greater than 500 miles are now being measured with complete accuracy by this method and without any surveyor even setting foot on the surveyed land.

Land Transport Difficulty

Another research laboratory has recently given birth to a new system which deserves the title of radar miracle. They call it "teleran".

In its simplest form "teleran" employs a ground search radar which surveys air space and displays it on a cathode ray tube. This radar presentation is then viewed by a television camera and a map of the area is next superimposed. The combination picture is received by a television set carried in the plane. The pilot by a quick glance sees his plane as a pinpoint moving across an illuminated map of the area. Other planes in the area are also shown by different travelling spots of lights. The danger of air collisions is thereby reduced to a minimum.

And "teleran" does even more. It separates the radar echoes according to altitude and transmits separate pictures for each altitude level.

Scientists are now trying to do something about land transport, which is a much more difficult problem. At ground level the valuable radar beam is scattered by ground irregularities and "pulses' do not yet differentiate between obstacles and "friendly" objects.

But the technicians are working away quietly to make this eye even more magical, and they are hopeful with this question of land transport. When that day dawns, train wrecks, head-on collisions and accidents at dangerous road-bends will be no more.

It may be soon; it may take years. The scientists refuse to be drawn on this question. They just throw out a quiet "Maybe" and go back to their magic.

DOES YOUR DOG LIKE MUSIC?

Many animals seem to appreciate music, but as a general rule birds, even those that provide pleasant enough music themselves, are not attracted by it.

Experiments have been carried out at zoos to test the reactions of various creatures to music, writes J. L. Foster in 'Times Pictorial,' Dublin. One of the most widespread beliefs is that snakes are fond of music; the fact is that their sense of hearing is almost nil! Organ music, pipes, and the human voice have been tried on them without their exhibiting any emotion

An orchestra, consisting of two violins, a flute an oboe, and a mouth organ once toured the London Zoo; apes and monkeys showed most interest, although it was more in the instruments than in the sounds. The rhinoceros was not appreciative, and wanted to charge the orchestra. The hippopotamus for a time slept oblivious, then awoke to see what the trouble was and made a charge at the bars

One animal which shows an extreme fondness for music is the seal. In the zoo they rested high in the water, with heads sunk and eyes closed as though enthralled.

Elephants dislike westernized music and stamp uneasily although in the East trainers use low, crooning songs to win their confidence. Lions and pumas are not much affected by music, except that the "jazzy" type seems to make them bad-tempered—do you blame them?

There are tales of wolves gathering round camps at night to listen to the strains of a violin. In captivity, wolves, foxes, and jackals tolerate major keys but if a tune is in a minor key they will turn their muzzles skywards and howl in a melancholy way.

Some dogs have been known to like music. Thomas Hardy had one which had a passion for the wireless. When Sir John Squire was with him one day he said: "He won't let us leave this room until he's had a few minutes of it. He insists on it, even when we don't want it ourselves."

Then the two rose to leave the room, but as Hardy was turning to go the dog sprang at him and gave him a nip in the trouser leg. Hardy then turned on the set, while the dog, squatting on his haunches, listened intently.

The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" invites original contributions, cartoons and topical photographs from its readers. Short stories and humorous articles will be particularly appreciated. Mss. should be typewritten and between 1,500 and 2,000 words in length.

All contributions and photographs which are accepted for publication will be paid for at our usual rates.

Will contributors kindly note, however, that their mss. (or photos) cannot be returned—and no correspondence about them entered either— unless they are, as a rule, accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelopes? The strict observance of this rule will save frayed nerves—theirs and ours!

—Editor "B.C. Weekly"

LEGEND OF SANTA CLAUS

Young children in Britain go to bed early on Christmas Eve. For they expect that old Father Christmas will come riding over the roof-tops in a sleigh drawn by his magic reindeer; and that he will slide quietly down the chiemney into their bedrooms, carrying on his back his sack of gifts. And he will pop one of those gifts into every stocking that is hung up ready for him at the foot of the bed.

The legend of Father Christmas goes back to the bishop Saint, Nicholas, who lived over 1,600 years ago. But why does he come in down the chimney? Many people believe that this dates from very ancient days in Britain—2,000 years before the birth of Christ—when people lived in holes in the ground, and the only entrance was through a hole in the roof of boughs and bushes.

The holes or pits have been found in various parts of Britain, and discoveries in and around them have enabled experts to build up a picture of the life in those far-off days.

But the children to-day do not worry about the origin of the legend. To the little ones it is still the literal truth; and they hang up their stockings on Christmas Eve with complete confidence in Father Christmas.

* * *

Yuletide Traditions

Christmas is, and always has been, Britain s greatest and gayest festival. Even back in the Middle Ages a visiting French priest, Pere Cyprian, marvelled at it, declaring that in Britain Christmas was kept "with greater ceremony than in any other realm in Europe." It has always been the feast of the family and the fireside. In olden times hospitality was extended to all the landlord's tenants too.

The great noblemen and landowners were, at this season, allowed to dress their heralds in their own livery—forbidden during the rest of the year; and they kept open house for all their tenants.

The Yule log was brought in from the woods with dancing and rejoicing and the thick Christmas candle lit. Then there was singing, games were played, and the Mummers performed plays. In many places a Lord of Misrule was elected to direct the festivities, and everyone, including the nobleman himself, was subject to his commands.

Carol Singing

One of the oldest Yuletide traditions is the singing of Christmas carols. Many English carols are very old and very beautiful, and groups of young people from clubs, schools and churches still go round singing them in the weeks before Christmas. Usually the money they collect is given to charity.

Some localities have their own carols. For instance, much-bombed Coventry is the home of "Lully, lulla Thou little tiny child", and after the terrible raid of 1940 the people of Coventry gathered among the ruins and sang this hymn.

Christmas bells are rung by the churches on Christmas morning. Houses are decorated with holly, mistletoe and evergreens, the traditional mince pies and plum pudding—so far as they are available today—are still eaten, and presents are exchanged.

Bon-Bons

No Yuletide party in Britain is considered complete without its Christmas crackers. Crackers are sometimes called "bon-bons"—the French word for sweets.

This was because Tom Smith, English confectioner and originator of crackers 70 years ago, first got the idea when he was on a visit to France and saw a confectioner wrapping his sweetmeats in tissue paper with "fish-tail" ends to make them more attractive. When Tom Smith returned home from his holiday he wrapped sugared almonds this way, and had the additional idea of placing a loving message inside.

It was two years later that he devised a method of putting the harmless bang in crackers. Now the making of the "bangers" for crackers has become a trade of its own.

* * *

Christmas Pantomime

The usual treat for boys and girls in Britain at Christmas time is a visit to the pantomime. A very special kind of theatrical performance, it is given in London theatres and in the big provincial towns every Yuletide. Amateur companies often perform them too. They are actually supposed to be for children, but grown-ups love them too.

The story is always oneof the old fairy tales or nursery rhymes. There are songs and music, ballet dancing jokes and comic turns by clowns. Prime favourite of all, perhaps, is "Cinderella", the story of the neglected little step-daughter who went to the ball, thanks to her fairy godmother, and married the prince. "Aladdin", the poor little Chinese boy who found a magic lamp that brought him wealth and a beautiful princess, is a close second.

The pantomime first came to Britain from Italy many hundreds of years ago. It has gradually changed in all that time to its present form.

One interesting thing about modern pantomimes is that there is always, among the performers, at least one comic old woman, who is really a man dressed as a woman; and, on the other hand, the hero is always a girl called a "principal boy", who wears a special dress of silk tights and a short tunic. These two features came into pantomime from the old Roman feast of Saturnalia, which took place about the same time as Christmas.

* * *

Christmas Cards

The custom in Britain of sending Christmas greeting cards to friends and relations never lapsed even when supplies were at their lowest during World War II. This year many Londoners have discovered a novel sort of greeting, which is really a card and present combined, sold by the world-famous Wallace Collection of art treasures at Hertford House.

For threepence they can buy a beautiful coloured reproduction (measuring approximately six inches by four inches) of any of the finest pictures in the collection, and for a further three pence a slip-in mount for framing the cards, complete with printed Christmas greetings.

In the greatest demand is the reproduction of Franz Hals' masterpiece, "The Laughing Cavalier", the original of which smiles his disdainful, provocative smile on the cluster of admirers which is always to be found in attendance in the main gallery. But close rivals are Velazquez' "Don Baltasar", Watteau's "Fete in a Park", Rubens' "Rainbow Landscape", and two homely pictures by Pieter de Hoch, "A Woman Peeling Apples" and "A Boy Bringing Pomegranates."

Also in favour are works by Rembrandt, Steen, Nattier, Boucher, Fragonard and Guardi, as well as those of the English school, Reynolds, Lawrence and Gainsborough.

By G. Cooper

Christmas From A To Z Around The World

A pples play a great role in Christmas customs. In parts of England they are pared and the peeling, taken off in one spiral, is thrown over the left shoulder. Tradition has it that the peeling will form the initial of the person whom the parer is destined to marry.

B ees are especially active on Christmas Eve. Mighty swarms of the insects fly about all night. Very devout worshippers, if they listen carefully, can hear the hum of a lovely hymn dedicated to their Creator.

C ards for greetings were not commonly sold until 1862. At first they were simply handwritten sentiments with the sender's name appended. However, as their commercial possibilities were realised, they were developed to their present form.

D anes of the peasant class often leave whole suppers on the table for the Christmas spirits. Beds are not slept in on Christmas Eve for fear that one of the ghostly visitors may decide to rest for the night.

E vergreen twings were used for trimming and decorating by early Christians in Northern Europe, who believed that the forest elves and fairies came into the home with the evergreen and freed it from all harm.

F ruit trees are bound together with heavy straw withes on Christmas Eve by German peasants. The act of binding is preceded by an elaborate ceremony in which the respective trees are "married" to each other.

G reeks in the south-western part of their peninsula dive into the waters of the harbour to recover a wooden cross thrown in by the archbishop. The villager who recovers the crucifix has the right to levy a small Christmas toll upon each home in the village.

H olly and ivy, two plants which cover the walls of many a home on Christmas Day, were identified with the holiday at a very early date. Holly represents the master of the house, whereas ivy represents the mistress. Furthermore, holly was considered to be sacred and sedate; ivy was assumed to be of a very riotous nature.

I celanders—or at least some of them—believe that a storm on Christmas Eve is the physical manifestation of the fury of the "Yule Host" speeding through the upper air. These unfortunate spirits are formed by former mortals who suffered death by curse and violence.

J utlanders light two long candles to represent the master and mistress of the home. The candle that outburns the other belongs to the one who will live the longer.

K ermismot, the Yule log of Flanders, is burned in total darkness. When the log is reduced to ashes all the gin in the house is set on fire. A part of the log under the bed protects the sleeper from storms.

L ombardians also preserve pieces of the Yule log. These are placed in the fires which protect the silkworms, and are believed to ward off disease which might beset the insects.

M istletoe, among the ancient Druids, represented love and peace. In the early Christian church it was customary to bestow the "kiss of peace" at Christmas time. These two symbols have become interwoven in the custom of stealing a kiss under the mistletoe.

N oel, the French term for Christmas, is derived from the Latin "natalis", referring to a birthday. It appears to be associated with the new birth of the sun's powers after the Winter solstice.

O xen were believed to be endowed with human speech on Christmas Eve. However, superstitious people were wary of eavesdropping, since the beasts spoke only on the depressing subject of death.

P oles in the country areas believe that wolves conceal themselves in barns and cellars during the Winter. On Christmas Eve peasants dress a man with a huge wolf skin and parade him through the village, cursing and lashing him. They threaten all wolves with similar treatment if they don't leave the village at once.

Q uartodecimans, a small sect of early Christians, observed Christmas on the twenty-fifth of March, just after the vernal equinox. Their assumption of the date of Christ's birth was based on Pilate's words and acts. Threatened with excommunication, they finally gave in at the Council of Nice.

R osemary with its aromatic lavender flowers, after a Christmas association of many centuries, fell into disused during Victorian days. Its traditional coupling with the Holy Family was long and imaginative. The swaddling dress of the Infant was hung to dry on the rosemary, imparting a sweet scent to the hitherto odourless flower. Originally white, the rosemary was said to have changed to its present hue when the Virgin, fleeing into Egypt, threw her purple robe over the bush.

S anta Clause is none other than Saint Nicholas, a Bishop who lived at Myra, in Asia Minor, during the fourth century. Bishop Nicholas distributed gifts to the poor and sweets to the children. However, Santa Claus, as we know him to-day, is less a figure representing the good saint than he is a symbol of cheer and good-will.

T rees that decorate the home during Christmas owe their seasonal employment to a tradition that has been variously explained. One legend has it that Adam sensed his approaching death and sent Seth to the Garden of Eden to obtain a bit of the Oil of Mercy. Seth's quest was futile, but he did manage to procure a seed from the Tree of Life. This seed he planted in the grave of his father. Thousands of years later, wood from the tree which grew out of Adam's grave served to fashion the Cross.

U uitlanders cut out a piece of skin from a sheep's breast, without employing a knife. The skin is scorched and its odour inhaled. The inhalation serves as a protection against evil spirits.

V ogtlanders believe that evil spirits are exceptionally active on Christmas Eve. If any household article is missing on the following morning, a witch has entered during the night and cast a spell on it.

W ise Men, the three kings from the East, were Bathazar, Melchior and Gaspar. Sometimes they are said to have represented, respectively, youth, middle-age, and old-age. Likewise, they have been supposed to be the rulers of the tribes descended from Ham, Shem and Japheth. Of the gifts which they brought, the gold denoted His kingship, the myrrh signified His mortality, and the frankincense His divinity.

X mas, thus spelled as an abbreviation for Christmas, has its origin in the fact that the Greek letter 'chi' was written as X. This letter was also the initial of the name Christos. Many people identify the X as representing the Cross.

Y ule, another name for the Christmas season, is of great antiquity and its actual derivation is not certain. One theory is that the term is derived from the Anglo-Saxon 'hweol' (wheel). They believe the wheel is related to the erroneous primitive conception of the circular path described by the sun during its annual journey round the earth.

Z enicans of Bosnia burn their Yule logs a day later than the rest of Europe. Just before sunrise the father drags the log into the house. As he enters the door he is doused with wine. The log itself is sprinkled with hernels of corn to assure the family a bountiful crop in Summer.

RUBBING IT IN

An impoverished junior reporter was sent to a special service at a cathedral. A silver collection at the door had been announced, and he had a half-crown and a halfpenny to last until the next pay day. Conscience and prudence waged war, and prudence won. To the undisguised disgust of a choirboy holding the plate, he placed his halfpenny upon the mountain of shining silver and left.

Relief at his escape changed to a feeling of discomfiture when the suddenly realized that he had left his hat in the cathedral and would have to go back.

The boy was still in the doorway. "What's up?" he asked. "Come back for your change?"

Christmas Is His Busy Day

Behind The Scenes With The Chef Of A Famous Hotel

By R. F. Lambert

For most people Christmas means some sort of break in our normal routine, but not for Monsieur C. Payard, maitre chef de cuisine at London's Savoy Hotel. This genial Frenchman, who has cooked his way all over Europe and the Middle East, reckons Christmas—even an austerity Christmas—as the busiest day of the year

The army of cooks under his command—vegetable cooks, soup cooks, pudding cooks and the rest—work as hard as he does. Like all artists, M. Payard is in love with his job, but as midnight approaches it is not to be wondered at if he utters a silent prayer of thankfulness that Christmas comes only once a year.

Prewar Luxury

Before the war there was even more to be done, although of course M. Payard had a larger staff at his disposal. Then meals were not limited to three courses and festivities went on into the small hours. A typical prewar Christmas dinner at the Savoy consisted of Colchester oysters, turtle soup, sole, turkey, pate de foie gras, Christmas pudding, petits fours and ice-cream. That cost 31/6d. To-day even the wealthiest of the Savoy's patrons cannot spend more than thirteen shillings on his dinner (including eight shillings cover charge), although the cost of wines may bring the bill to well above the pre-war level.

M. Payard sighs for those days, but is not unduly daunted by the present. Since he can no longer command the fruits of the New World and the spices of the Orient for his Christmas pudding, since orange and lemon peel, nuts, ginger, cinnamon and many other rare ingredients are lacking, he succeeds in turning out an appetising pudding with prunes and raisins. And housewives from all over Britain write asking for the recipe.

Christmas-pudding-making at the Savoy starts in November, and the whole gigantic mixture—800 lbs. of it—is put on a big slab so that every member of the staff can stir it and wish. Exactly what they wish is not recorded.

Master Carver

On Christmas morning M. Payard comes on duty at nine o'clock. The first job is to get the largest of the turkeys into the big coal ovens, for a 16 lbs. turkey takes three hours to roast, and lunch starts at midday. Then every member of the staff, from kitchen boys to assistant chefs, gets down to his allotted task, cleaning and trussing chickens and turkeys, preparing vegetables, peeling potatoes, making gravies and so forth. Resplendent in spotless apron and cap, M. Payard keeps a watchful eye on their activities and pays special attention to the sauces.

As the turkeys come out of the ovens, well basted and done to a turn, he is ready with carving knife and fork to divide them into portions, and his technique would be the envy of most people who fancy themselves as carvers at home. M. Payard has made a special study of the joints of birds and animals, and how the flesh can best be separated from the bone, and portion follows faultlessly carved portion in the twinkling of an eye.

Staff's X'mas Dinner

By this time the kitchens are getting uncomfortably hot, and the staff are ready to retire into one of the Savoy's private banqueting rooms for their own Christmas dinner—a meal that is worthy of their high attainments in the culniary art. Presiding over this annual meal is not the least important of M. Payard's Christmas tasks, for as head of the Savoy's kitchen staff he must not only be a skilled cook himself but also get the best out of his colleagues. Co-operation, as well as individual artistry, is the secret of turning out appetising meals in a large hotel, and these festivities play an important part in cementing good relations between different members of the staff.

Having seen that the kitchens are cleaned and ready for the evening onslaught, M. Payard goes off duty till 5 o'clock, when the morning's programme is repeated. Altogether about 400 guests will be served (before the war it was 600), and dinner will start at eight or nine and go on till midnight. For the whole of that period M. Payard is on duty, working miracles with present-day ingredients, coaxing his staff to put forward their best efforts, and doing everything possible to ensure that every guest has an enjoyable meal.

It might be thought that after all this M. Payard would want a few days holidays. But at the Savoy Boxing Day is nearly as busy as Christmas Day, and New Year's Eve quite as busy, so he has to go on for some time before he gets the opportunity to relax.

Most Austere

In spite of this M. Payard enjoys Christmas, and looks forward to it—although the five war-time Christmases in Britain, he says, were the most austere in his recollection. Last Christmas, the first of peace, was gayer for the guests but was not accompanied by any alleviation in the shortages of food and wine.

M. Payard started his career as an apprentice cook in Lyons in 1916, and he considers that the lack of food in France at that time was not anything like so severe as it is in England to-day. Bread and sugar were sometimes in short supply, but most other things, including meat and butter (the basis of so much that is best in French cookery), were plentiful.

From Lyons M. Payard went to a hotel in Vichy. After that followed two years of military service, during which he pursued his profession of cooking in Damascus and other of France's eastern possessions. Food, he says, was plentiful, although the cooking amenities occasionally were not.

After a spell at the Cafe de Paris in Paris, he came to the Savoy in 1927, but after a couple of years went back to France again. Then, in 1937, he returned to the Savoy as maitre chef de cuisine—universally recognised as the highest job in the profession. Unfortunately for only two out of the nine years during which he has held it has M. Payard been able to cook in a way that satisfies his artistic conscience. He is hoping that the spacious days of pre-1939 will not be too long in returning.

WHERE HAIR LOOKS LIKE LOG!

Electron Microscope Provides 200,000 Times Magnification

The electron miscroscope, which can provide magnifications of up to 200,000 times the normal, opens up new avenues of approach to chemical and biological problems. It has already revealed the influenza virus and provided amazing pictures of bacteriophage (like penicillin) in action. It has revealed that a human molar has 500 miles of canals inside it. Use of this remarkable microscope, however, has raised several technical problems, which have to be solved to increase the scope of the instrument.

The much heralded "invention of the century," the electron microscope has been acclaimed by Ralph W.G. Wyckoff of the United States National Institute of Health. He says: "We span that range of organized matter which extends from the animate to the lifeless and which must be understood as a basis of what we intuitively mean by 'living'; at the same time we acquire the ability to 'see' the larger of the molecules that are the basic units of chemistry. It rarely happens that any new experimental technique allows as direct an approach to the problems of a single science as the electron miscroscope thus gives the fundamentals of both chemistry and biology."

This 1,300-pound giant, worth ten dollars a pound, was developed in 1940, although European pioneering was started in 1920. Dr. V. K Zworykin of the Radio Corporation of America built the first commercial model and now in industrial plants, in metallurgy, in chemistry and bacteriology 150 of these machines are disclosing new fields of knowledge. For example, now for the first time doctors could observe the dread influenza germ. Ordinary microscopes had shown a bacteria for which they had prepared their vaccines. Under the electron microscope the real virus appeared. So small that the amount contained on a pinpoint could kill hundreds of mice, it had escaped detection. After finding it, scientists realized that the vaccine had to be ten times as powerful as they had at first made it.

The instrument, which stands more than a foot higher than a tall man, has the advantage over an optical microscope because it has no lenses of glass nor is it limited by the wave length of light which allows detailed enlargement only up to 2,000 times normal. The shorter the wave length the greater the possibilities of magnification. Thus the electron's wave length, which is one 100,000th that of light, increases the potentialities of magnification up to 200 million times normal (or 100,000 times 2,000). As yet such complete ultra-magnification has not been achieved. The hundredfold increase, bringing magnification up to 200,000 times a normal diameter, which has already been attained however, shows that besides vast new fields to explore there are also several problems to overcome.

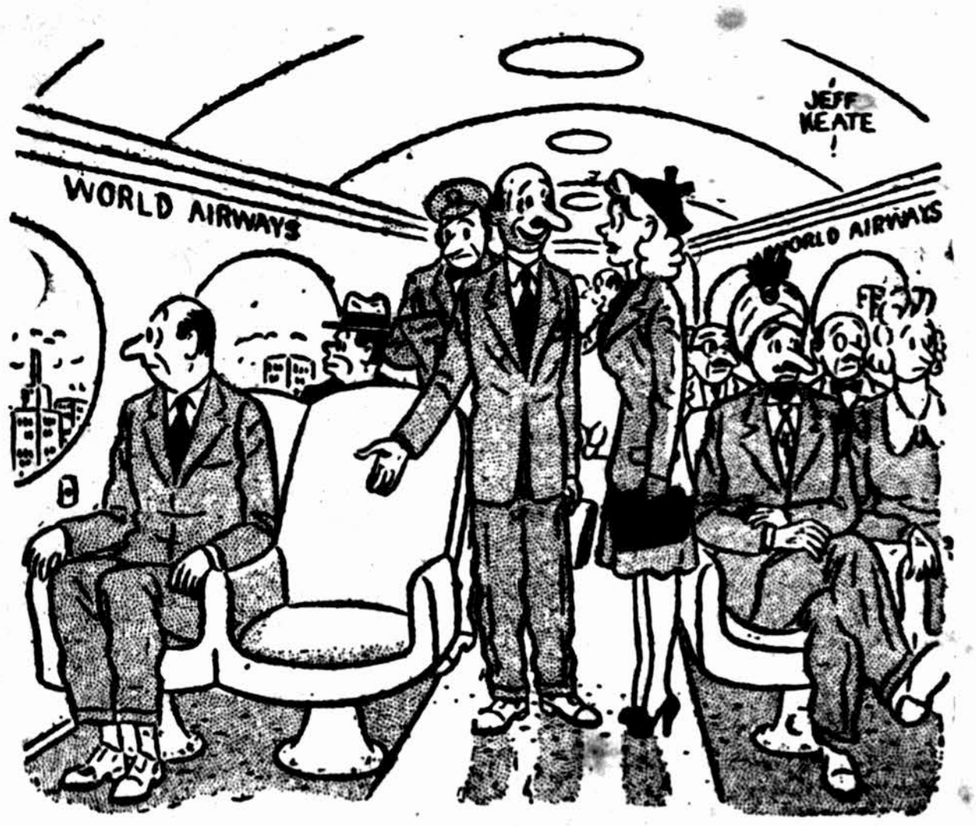
Hair Looks Like Log

The character of electrons makes it imperative that the object being looked at be extremely thin. To cut a section half a micron thick requires the utmost skill in hadling the best of slicing machines, yet it is necessary that many substances be even thinner than that in order to be clearly seen. Cutting wedge-shaped slices and having a blade attached to a swift, circling rotor are two methods being experimented with now to overcome the difficulty of getting adequate preparations. After cutting, the section must be prepared in a sterile vacuum since this instrument can enlarge a human hair to look like a six-foot thick log and can detect particles as small as 10,000,000th of an inch in diameter which would throw off observations if sighted with the object being studied.

Dr. Wyckoff also brings up other problems puzzling scientific minds. For example, he states that as yet "it is impossible to say exactly what is the smallest particle that can be recorded clearly in electron micrographs" (photographs of microscopic enlargements). Still, the molecules which now can be seen are often made up of so little matter, being composed largely of light atoms, that they offer slight resistance to the electron and almost no contrast when being photographed. Consequently a stain or a shadowing process must be perfected in order to observe macromolecules easily with the electron microscope.

Despite these difficulties this instrument, whose eyes are magnified beams of electrons activated by 50,000 volts of electricity, has already benefited mankind. What was once theory is now proven fact as sight succeeds speculation. For example, bacteriophage, defensive forces in the human body that attack bacteria, were thought to exist. With the micrograph, amazing pictures of bacteriophage (looking like small torpedoes) can now be seen actually attacking a germ. Within half an hour the dark germ-mass has become a disintegrated pulp surrounded by swarming 'torpedoes' which have done their jobs. Other photographs show the battle of penicillin and bacteria; and a picture of a human molar reveals that some hitherto unsuspected 800,000 canals, aggregating about 500 miles, go through each tooth.

While some electron miscroscope engineers are enthusiastic over the possibilities of using the instrument to combat plant diseases such as the tobacco mosaic virus recently micrographed, others are making "off the record" guesses at the possibility of solving the mysteries of heredity by studying the hormones and genes that link one generation to another. The road to tomorrow will be easier to find as the electron microscope uncovers the unknown.



"It's all right, miss—I'm only going as far as Egypt!"

Said Mr. Hobson: "A baby's troublesome, that's true; but remember the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

Replied his wife: "Well, then, suppose you assume world dominion for the evening while I go to the cinema."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

A new DISPOSALS Feature

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. 33,000 sq. ft. of unused chrome leather buffalo printed "A" class

2. 22,780 sq. ft. of unused chrome leather cow printed "A" class

3. 63,070 sq. ft. of unused chrome leather cow printed "B" class.

4. 71,680 sq. ft. of unused chrome leather cow printed "C" class.

All of this leather is located at the Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore. *Reserve price per unit (1 sq. ft.) Rs. 1/4/-.*

5. 3,000 cwts. of hard-drawn bare copper wire, in gauges 6 to 14 A. W. G., located at U. S. Army Hoboken Depot, Calcutta. *Reserve price per unit (1 cwt.) Rs. 70/-.*

6. 3,78,230 unused flashlight bulbs, 2.2V, located at D.G.M.P. Depot, Cossipore, Calcutta. *Reserve price per unit (1 bulb) 3 annas.*

7. 4,47,600 unused Douglas F.I.R. treated battery separators 4" high 5¾" wide 5/64" thick, located at D. G. M. P. Depot, Bombay. *Reserve price per unit (1 separator) 2 annas.*

8. 1,000 dozen unused American tennis balls. *Reserve price per unit (1 doz.) Rs. 18/-.*

9. 600 dozen unused American Ping Pong balls. *Reserve price per unit (1 doz.) Rs. 3/8/-.*

10. 35,000 unused insecticide sprayer pumps, capacity 1 quart. *Reserve price per unit (1 pump) Rs. 2/8/-*

Items 8, 9 and 10 are located at Budge Budge, Calcutta.

AC 199

Offers may be for the whole or a part quantity for all items. Export will be permitted in the case of items, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 10.

The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, before January 5th, 1947 will be accepted and the successful tenderer informed by January 13th, 1947. Public opening of tenders at 11 A.M. on January 6th, 1947. Stores must be removed by January 28th, 1947. They will be sold "as is, where is."

Sealed tenders in double covers, superscribed "WS3", may be sent on plain papers; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in Reserve/Imperial Bank or a Government Treasury. Permits to view from Regional Commissioners, Bombay, Calcutta, and Cawnpore.

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

Are You A Water Witcher?

By Kitte Turmell

The art of divining underground water merely with the help of a forked stick has been practised for many centuries now. No scientific explanation of the seeming mystery, however, has been established so far.

By the mystic art of dowsing, or water-witching, underground streams are found every day. This strange power enables the carrier of a forked willow twig or piece of twisted wire to locate hidden water with uncanny accuracy. The simple rites date back to mythology, and have been unchanged and in constant practice for the past four centuries.

Dowsing is an elementary procedure. First, the dowser obtains a witch-stick by cutting a forked branch or twisting wire into a long narrow V. Grasping this in his hands, holding the top at a right angle to his body, he walks forward until the stick bobs down to indicate that he is approaching water. The movement increases as he comes closer to water, and the stick sometimes becomes so violent that the hands of the witcher are reddened or blistered! Finally, the stick points straight down, indicating the spot where water is located. The process is completed by digging until running water is found—which is far oftener than you'd guess.

MORE THAN FOLKLORE

Findings in international, controlled tests indicate that dowsing-power is more than folklore. Devotees insist that it's by a still-undefinied power that will become as powerful and controllable as radar when science analyzes this energy and improves the witch-sticks.

Current experiments include successful use of water-witching from ships to locate submarine mines; from moving autos, and even from airplanes at an altitude of 1,000 feet.

Dowsing experts forecast important use of this power in the development of marginal and waste lands to enlarge farm opportunities.

Debunkers say it's all hokum, that a witch-stick is just a prop, that dowsing succeeds only by chance, and that its reputation for accuracy is based on the fact that its occasional success is exploited and its more frequent failures are forgotten.

Professional dowsers charge from dol. 5 to dol. 200 for their services, with no money-back guarantee if water is not produced, since this, like any gamble, is at the taker's risk—with no redress for disappointment! The British Order of Dowsers, with members in all English-speaking countries, includes experienced witchers of high ethical standards.

75 YEARS AT IT

The number of water-witchers, in any state, is estimated at as high as 30 professionals and experienced amateurs. In desert states, such as California, there may be many more. One section of Southern California—the Mojave desert—boasts a half-dozen water-witching experts. These include a rancher who has located 200 wells; a specialist who can find sweet, sour, or mineral water to order; a Britisher who maintains his membership in the Royal Order of Dowsers; and a Mexican woman who has been water-witching for most of her 75 years. She's now too feeble to walk—but she dowses while being carried on a stretcher. Recently, she witched a deep, fast-flowing well, in dry country, for one of Hollywood's leading executives who was glad to tip plenty for this crystal magic.

The history of dowsing goes back to the mythology of 500 B.C., and bobs up in Marco Polo's thirteenth century tales of Oriental travel. In Germany during the fifteenth century, dowsing sticks were used in mining operations, to locate minerals and metals. Queen Elizabeth's mariners imported dowsing sticks for Cornish mine operations.

During the Middle Ages dowsers identified criminals by use of a witch-stick. Dowsers wielded such power, in thus sentencing suspects to punishment and even death, that this practice was later condemned as devilry. Popularity was revived when dowsers concentrated on witching for minerals, metals, gems, and even oil—with varying success. But dowsers have always been at their best while witching for water.

A QUERY

In the fifteenth century the misadventures of one Jacques Aymer, a French peasant, provided the favourite legend of dowsers. Jacques used his dowsing rod to locate parents who abandoned a foundling. Later the rod led him 150 miles, afoot, to locate the criminal who had murdered a woman. His prowess brought Jacques a command performance at the French court. There his tricks were exposed as legerdemain. He admitted that he had attempted a hoax at court, but insisted that it was because his witch stick wouldn't work there as it had at home. He returned to his village in disgrace, but witched successfully ever after, according to scholarly records.

The possibility of a supernatural explanation for this power has been investigated and speculated on for centuries, but the accent, now, is on a scientific explanation. But what the water-witchers—and skeptics — both would like to know is why this power has never, by official record, worked in directing a blind or blindfolded dowser!

WRONG ROUTE

Mr. and Mrs. Newrich were staying at an exclusive seaside hotel. One evening at dinner the conversation turned to music, with special reference to Mozart.

"What a coincidence," said Mrs. Newrich. "Only this morning I saw him on the Number Five bus with his wife; they were going down to the beach."

A dreadful silence followed, and for the rest of the meal Mrs. Newrich was acutely aware that she had "dropped a brick."

As soon as they were alone, her husband rounded on her.

"Haven't I told you that when you don't know anything about what's being discussed you're to keep your mouth shut?"

"But what did I say wrong?" queried his wife.

"You've been here long enough to know", shouted her husband, angrily, "that the Number Five bus does not go down to the beach."

FRUITY

A man and his wife, out for a walk called at a public-house for a drink. The husband asked for a pint, and the wife had a cocktail.

When they were served the woman asked the barman for a cherry for her drink but he didn't understand, and fetched the manager, who supplied one. Upon which the barman exclaimed to the husband: "What would you like in your pint—a toffee-apple?"

Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

BRADMAN'S ASTONISHING FEAT. ENGLAND'S SORRY PLIGHT. WHAT WILL INDIA DO? DULEEP'S SOUND ADVICE PATAUDI ON INDIA'S SHORTCOMINGS. NO CHANCE FOR REPETITION. PUNJAB'S SUPREMACY IN BADMINTON. SUNDER DEODHAR'S SUCCESS. SNOBBERY IN TENNIS.

The entire cricket world is agog with excitement at the news that "Don Bradman has done it again. He made 187 at Brisbane and now 234 here (Sydney) in the second Test", says Norman Preston, Reuter's special correspondent. "And he made his giant score today when almost hobbling on one leg. The world has never seen any batsman like Bradman. He is a sick-man. Yet at 38 years of age he has again treated England in as merciless a mood as ever.'

"Bradman added another world record partnership to his name today," continues Preston, "by putting 405 with Sid Barnes (also 234) for Australia's fifth wicket. Twelve years ago, he established the highest world Test partnership for any wicket when, like today, he was associated with another double centurian in Ponsford—Bradman 244 and Ponsford 266 added 451 for Australia's second wicket against England.

ENGLAND'S SORRY PLIGHT

"Bradman's effort today was astonishing because overnight there were fears that his leg injury and the return of slight gastric trouble might prevent him from batting at all. Preston further comments, 'There is a big difference between the Bradman we knew before the war and the one we have watched in these first two Tests of the tour. From the first ball to the last he never gave the bowlers the semblance of a chance, but now he is more human. He begins uncertainly."

With England's batsmen falling tamely against the Australian bowling—particularly to the stuff sent down by Ian Johnson and Colin McCool—and their bowlers getting severely punished by the home batsmen, is it any wonder that Australia would win the second Test also quite comfortably?

WHAT WILL INDIA DO

When England is having such a bad time in Australia how will our boys fare there when they visit it next year? That is a question now agitating the minds of many people in India. The trial match which was held recently at the Brabourne Stadium did not unearth anybody worth serious consideration at the hands of our selectors. Nor did it show any of the old Test players in dazzling light. It is true K. C. Ibrahim and Khandu Rangnekar did well with their bats and Phadkar and Ghulam Ahmed with the leather. But with the opposing bowlers and fieldsmen standing far behind their usual mark, due to staleness and tiredness their achievements lose much of their intrinsic value. It is, indeed, creditable on the part of the Rest of India XI to beat the India in England XI. But it stands to the credit of the latter that they fought back gallantly to lose only by the narrow margin of 13 runs. If Vijay Merchant were not disabled, he would surely have helped his side, properly to win the tie.

DULEEP'S SOUND ADVICE

Now on the selection of the Indian team for Australia Duleep has offered some sound advice. Speaking at the BCA's "At Home" to the tourists, he said, "The selectors must find a team in which every member had suitable ability, was the right type of man, and especially who was hundred per cent physically fit. He advised the players that unless they were one hundred per cent fit they should inform the selectors and should withdraw from the team rather than become passengers during the tour. Unfortunately the desire for seeing a foreign country free of cost is so great among players that they are very unlikely to place the honour and prestige of their motherland above their personal ambition.

PATAUDI ON INDIA'S SHORTCOMINGS

The Nawab of Pataudi has also been good enough to point out some of "India's biggest shortcomings." Referring to his recent tour in England he is reported to have said at the last meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, 'India had no opening pair—Merchant was sound and solid but no one could be found to open with him, though we tried seven batsmen as Merchant's partners.

Secondly, Indian batsmen showed marked inability to play off. Spinners bowled round the wicket, though those who tried, Merchant and Modi got over the difficulty very well.

Thirdly India had no opening attack. Practically in every match the new ball was wasted as a result of which Amarnath's ability to exploit it was never given much scope, the ball losing its shine in no time due to inferior bowling from the other end.

Hardly, India suffered from general weakness in bowling in spite of having two great and lionhearted bowlers in Amarnath and Mankad because after them there was just nobody.'

NO CHANCE FOR REPETITION

Despite what my old friend, Pankaj Gupta, has to say about irresponsible criticism, I must repeat that almost all the shortcomings mentioned by Pataudi were to a considerable extent, his own making. The very fact that he went on changing the opening pair after Vijay and Vinoo had proved successful, showed that he did not know his job. Not only that he unsettled the batsmen completely by changing the batting order frequently as stated by Sir Pelham Warren. The same was the case with bowlers. He never gave them a fair chance. The bowlers who should have been most successful—Navudu, Sarwate and Shinde—were kept in the cold storage when their services were most needed.

PUNJAB'S SUPREMACY IN BADMINTON

The twelfth National and Inter Provincial Badminton Championships which were held at Jubbulpore recently saw the Punjab and Maharashtra carrying all before them. In the men's events the Punjab represented by Davinder Mohan Prakash Nath Ashok Nath and Gur Prasad smothered all opposition with ease, while the Deodhar sisters swept the board in the women's sphere.

In the Inter-provincial, Bombay, it is true, managed to reach the final stage but neither Henry Ferreira nor Burjor Shroff our representatives could lower the colours of Prakash Nath and Gur Prasad or even extend them to the fullest. Similarly Gajanan Shirke and Nandini Wagle went down to Prakash Nath and Mrs. Lewis. The only match which stands to the credit of Bombay was won by Ravibala Soman at the expense of Mrs. Lewis.

SUNDER DEODHAR'S SUCCESS

In the National Championships Davinder Mohan regained his singles title from Prakash Nath and bagged Mixed Doubles Crown as well with the assistance of Sunder Deodhar. The Men's Doubles Championship was claimed by the brothers Ashok Nath and Prakash Nath. Bombay had a look in of two finals Men's and Women's doubles in which the Ullal brothers and Ravibala Soman and Nandini Wagle acknowledged defeat at the hands of their respective opponents.

In the absence of Mumtaz Chinoy and Frene Palvarkhan, the Deodhar sisters had practically things in their own way. Sunder attained her ambition at last in winning the triple crown of the game and thus emulated the example of her brilliant sister Tara. Suman had to remain satisfied with the women's doubles title. When will Bombay rise again in the picture?

SNOBBERY IN TENNIS

News has it that the All-England Lawn Tennis Association has passed a resolution unanimously to the effect that the British delegates at the annual meeting of the International Lawn Tennis Federation next March move the deletion of the clause which states that any player is an amateur who is not disqualified as an amateur in any other branch of sport. If the Federation passes this resolution, it will mean that it will be possible for professionals at other sports to compete at Wimbledon and other tournaments next Summer.

The above move, though belated, is in the right direction. But it does not go far enough. Really speaking the present ban against amateurs playing against professionals in open tournaments or professionals taking part in such competitions is out of date. It should be removed at once. It will not only do away with sham-amateurism but help the progress of the game considerably. The A.I.L.T.A. is in favour of this amendment. But unless and until the Western Countries give up their snobbery, there is little chance of its success.

Is It True?

That the Australian Kangaroo has got the British lion in a net? Only Jupiter Pluvius can now save lion from a hard licking at the hands of the Kangaroo?

That Don Bradman is still the greatest batsman in the world! The difference between the pre-war and post-war Don is that "the Scoring Machine" of the pre-war days has turned "Human" now?

That Sid Barnes preferred to emulate the example of Lindsay Hassett as he thought a double century on the board is sweeter than a duck in the register?

That the Great Don has thrown record after record to the winds as he has no faith in stationary figures?

That the Indian Test bowlers have got the jitters since they heard of the quadruple century partnership between Bradman and Barnes?

That our fielders are thinking of taking a series of physical training course, so that they may stand the strain of indefinite leather-hunting crusades when they visit Australia next year?

That Vijay Merchant may pass many a sleepless night in evolving a plan for dismissing Bradman with veiled body-line bowling?

That he may call upon, L. Ranji, the father of body-line bowling, to give him the rudiments of this in valuable technique for employment in the Antipodes?

That the Pentangular Committee may pass a resolution to the effect that cricket in Australia is no cricket at all as it is not played on communal basis?

That D. P. Thanawalla may issue a long-winded statement dilating on the ethics of communal rivalry on the sporting field and condemning nationalism wholesale?

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KEEP NEHRU AS YOUR MODEL

R. K. Karanjia's Advice To Parsi Youth

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Dec. 17.

The ninth session of the Parsi Youth Conference holding its sessions here for the last four days in the Jehangir Rajkotwala Baug concluded today.

Winding up the Conference the President, Mr. R. K. Karanjia (Editor "Blitz") urged Parsi youths of Karachi to expand their activities and organise the Conference as an All-India body. If they agreed he extended an invitation to hold the next session in Bombay. He even went one step further and asked them to make this Conference an organisation of youth in general.

Mr. Karanjia asked Parsi youths to keep Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as a model before them and urged Parsis to remember that since their future lay in this country they should form an important link between the two major communities—Hindus and Muslims—in a free and independent India.

NO ENTRY FOR ALIENS IN ZOROASTRIAN FAITH

The only and the much discussed resolution at today's Conference was one asking to convene a Conference to discuss the question of admitting aliens to the Zoroastrian faith. After hotly debating the question for nearly two and a half hours in which a score of speakers participated, including Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanjee who favoured it, the Conference by an overwhelming majority threw it out. Dr. H. J. Wania, opposing the resolution said that if they thought of increasing the Parsi population, the best course would be to check-mate the habit of birth control and late marriages in the community, the two things which were so rampant today.

During the last two days the Conference passed a number of resolutions including one demanding that the Parsi prayers be re-written in the language of the day and religious customs including death ceremonies should be simplified. Mrs. Gul Thanawalla speaking on the resolution wished that religious customs should be flexible so that they could adopt themselves to existing conditions. She further suggested that the priesthood should not remain hereditary and must be open to all laymen who wished to take to that avocation.

Two more resolutions, one of starting an employment exchange and the other demanding more residential quarters for the poor were also adopted.

Miss Mener Duoash, Chairman of the Reception Committee thanked all for making the Conference a huge success which was mostly due to the influence of Mr. and Mrs. Karanjia and their personal interest.

JINNAH STAYS PUT

Refuses To Call League Council Till Congress Accepts Government's Latest Interpretation

RIDICULES MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO ASSAM

KARACHI, Dec. 21 (A.P.I.): Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-dia Muslim League, said at a press conference this afternoon that unless and until the Congress unequivocally accepted the interpretation of December 6 of His Majesty's Government, there was no occasion for him to call a meeting of the Muslim League Council to revise its previous decision.

His statement was in reply to a qustion bringing to his notice the remarks of Sir Stafford Cripps in the course of the debate in the House of Commons that Mr. Jinnah was prepared to put the matter before the Muslim League Council with a view to ascertaining whether on the basis of the Statement of December 6 the League was now prepared to enter the Constituent Assembly.

CRIPPS REPORTED WRONG

Mr. Jinnah said: "If it was reported that Sir Stafford Cripps said in the course of the debate that after the Statement of December 6 the Muslim League would call the Council meeting, that was not exactly what he said, but I have made it quite clear both to the British Government in the course of our discussions and in my press conference which I gave a few days before my departure from London, that unless and until the Congress unequivocally accept the interpretation which has been categorically and definitely put upon the statement of May 16, there is no occasion for me to call the Council Meeting. What can I put before the Council until the Congress have agreed to the statement of May 16 and December 6? Of course it will then be for the Council to decide what action we should adopt."

Mr. Jinnah said it was not true that any changes were made in the statement of December 6 after it was read out to him and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru by the British Premier Mr. Clement Attlee. "It is not true that anything was added afterwards", he said, "it is possible that Pandit Nehru did not quite catch the last part."

"GANDHI'S "IMPENETRABLE DARKNESS"

Asked for his reaction to Mahatma Gandhi's advice to Assam to withdraw from the Constituent Assembly after it went into sections, Mr. Jinnah said "Mr. Gandhi says different things at different times. Of course he is suffering from 'impenetrable darkness' and one does not know how to take what he says from time to time. I am sorry I have to criticise Mr. Gandhi, but he himself admitted that within a few hours of signing the formula on the basis of which I was carrying on negotiations with Pandit Nehru in Delhi, he had gone back on it on the ground that he made a blunder, and that he was getting weak? It is now difficult to attach importance to what Mr. Gandhi says."

Question:: In 'B' and 'C' Groups will the minority representatives have the same privileges and rights on issues affecting their interests as Muslims will have in framing the Union Constitution? What is the status of Provincial Units in framing the Group Constitution?

Mr. Jinnah: "I am not here to interpret. The statement of May 16 is there, as also the interpretation of December 6."

THE ONLY SOLUTION

When Mr. Jinnah was asked what would be his solution in the absence of an understanding on this point, he said "My own opinion is that the only solution for India's problem is Pakistan, which will finally enable us to establish stable and independent Governments of Pakistan and Hindusthan, and I am confident that we shall then obtain conditions which will enable us to live as good friendly neighbours. I think we shall be able then not only to say farewell to the British as quickly as possible, but we shall be in a position to tell any aggressor whoever it may be, "hands off India". That has been my view and is so to-day."

Giving his impressions of the London Conference, Mr. Jinnah said "at long last truth is dawning on the British Statesmen, the Public and the Press."

EGYPT AND LEAGUE

Mr. Jinnah said his visit to Cairo was political, in the sense that he wanted to understand what was happening in Egypt and to exchange views with the leaders of public opinion there. He had also tried to make them understand what was happening in India. He had received a warm and cordial welcome from all classes and parties in Egypt.

Referring to the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty Negotiations Mr. Jinnah said his own sympathies were, as those of every right-minded person should be, on the side of Egypt. He was anxious that Egypt should secure a settlement which was in her interest. He could not venture to say anything more at this moment as negotiations were proceeding.

Mr. Jinnah said he also found a great deal of sympathy and support among Egyptians for the aims and aspirations of the Indian Muslims.

Mr. Jinnah declined to indicate the duration of his stay n Karachi or his immediate programme.

LEAGUER JOINS UNIONIST PARTY

Stresses Need For Communal Harmony

LAHORE, DEC. 21 (API). RAI ANWARKHAN KHARAL, M.L.A., OF LYALLPUR, HAS RESIGNED FROM THE MUSLIM LEAGUE AND JOINED THE UNIONIST PARTY.

Announcing his decision, Mr. Anwar Khan says:—

"During the last elections, I was elected to the Punjab Assembly having stood for Pakistan and for the betterment of my 'ilaqa' and the Province. It is my sacred duty to subscribe to the attainment of Pakistan and I shall make every possible sacrifice for its attainment. But so far as provincial matters are concerned my experience has proved that there is no progress possible with the dissemination of Communal discord which brings the danger of bloodshed as is the case in some other provinces

NEED FOR CONCORD

In such critical times, it is imperative to emphasise concord and communal harmony so that every person might live in peace and security. It will only then be possible for our Province to progress to the goal of Pakistan in which all castes and creeds shall have full confidence in its Government.

"The Premier has several times invited the Muslim League Party to take their full share in the Ministry. But these offers were refused on account of internal dissentions within the Muslim League. I, however, see no justification for their having refused such invitation for co-operation. I have, therefore decided that in these circumstances it is best for Punjab Muslims in general and Muslim zemindars in particular that they should stand firmly for Pakistan in All-India matters without any reservation, but till such time as the goal of Pakistan is attained they should follow the principles of the Zemindara Party. Therefore I hereby declare that today I along with my friends and associates have joined the Zemindara Party. I have already informed the Premier about my decision."

SUDAN LEADER TO MEET BEVIN

Protest Against Egypt's Claim Of Sovereignty

LONDON, Dec. 20 (Reuter).—El Sayed Sir Abdel Rahman-el-Mahdi Pasha, the Sudanese Independence Leader, now in London, is expected to seek an early opportunity of talking to Mr. Earnest Bevin now that the Foreign Secretary is back from New York after an absence of nearly eight weeks.

SUDANESE THREAT

Mohamed Ahmed Mahgoub, Secretary of the Sudan Independence Front, emphasised in an interview with Reuter's diplomatic correspondent that disturbances would certainly follow in the Sudan if there is any attempt to write into the new Anglo-Egyptian treaty a formal recognition of Egyptian sovereignty. Mohamed Mahgoub, a Sudanese Judge who resigned office immediately Ismail Sidky Pasha announced on the 27th October in Cairo that his trip to London had secured Egyptian national claims regarding the Sudan, believes that the issue should immediately be submitted to plebiscite. The programme of the Independence Front itself and of the important Sudanese Jumma Party is based on immediate termination of the Anglo-Egyptian condiminium and the establishment of a Sudanese Interim Government as a preparatory step to complete independence."

"HANDS OFF TRIBAL AREA"

Afridi Leaders Warning To Political Agency

PESHAWAR, Dec. 21 (U.P.I.): An allegation that the "Political and Services Department is strenuously endevouring to instal the Muslim League movement in the tribal area through the efforts of their paid agents" has been made by Moulavi Ghairat Gul, a leading representative of the Afridi tribe in the course of a statement to the United Press of India to-day.

The Moulavi made particular reference to the state of affairs in his own territory of the Khyber Agency and says that the Political Agent and his staff have been frequently affirming their sympathies with the League.

"On behalf of my Afridi Jirga," the Moulavi added, "I wish the political and services staff observe neutrality and refrain from interfering with our internal affairs and to have full regard to the national aspirations of our independent territories. Otherwise we will be forced to counteract in our own way."

FAKIR OF IPI TO MEET CONGRESS DEPUTATION

PESHAWAR, Dec. 21 (U.P.I.): Information received here states that the Congress peace deputations which were allowed to enter their respective tribal territories allotted to them are proceeding with their designed work successfully. They were given a cordial welcome by the tribesmen and afforded full facilities for moving and contacting people and giving messages of peace and goodwill on behalf of the Congress and other patriotic Indians.

One such deputation on entering the tribal areas in North Waziristan sent a special message to the Fakir of Ipi, expressing their wish to meet him. The Fakir is reported to have sent one of his representatives for welcoming the deputation.

The deputation is expected to meet the Fakir shortly.

Ujjain Workers' Satyagraha

RATLAM, December 21 (U.P.I.): According to a message from Ujjain, seven workers and about a hundred labourers were arrested for offering Satyagraha before the Ujjain Mills. The Military and the police are reported to be guarding the Mills which have now been under lock-out for 36 days.

A report says that the State Congress has also decided to offer Satyagraha from December 23, unless immediate steps are taken by the mill-owners for an amicable settlement.

MUSLIMS MUST STICK TOGETHER, ADVISES JINNAH

CAIRO, December 18. (U.P.A.): Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, speaking at a tea party in his honour given by Dessouki Abaze Pasha, General Secretary of the Liberal Party, said. "The Muslims are one nation—all brothers—and must swim or sink together. But Allah is great and willing and we swim together."

In the evening, former premier Mustafa Nahas Pasha, leader of the Wafdists held a dinner for Jinnah.

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SIX-MAN NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE SET UP

Constituent Assembly Adjourns Debate On Objectives Resolution

IN CAMERA SITTING CONSIDERS DRAFT RULES

NEW DELHI, Decembir 21. (A.P.I.): Dr Rajendra Prasad Chairman, stated in the Constituent Assembly this morning that Pandit Nehru's resolution defining the Assembly's objectives which the House had been discussing t.. Thursday would be taken up again after th adjournment.

He said that he had still about 50 names o' speakers who desired to take part i: the debate on that resolution. It was obviously not possible to carry on that discussion any further without holding up other important business before the Assembly He, therefore, interrupted the discussion on the resolution and allowed Mr K M. Munshi's resolution setting up the Negotiating Committee to be interposed.

STILL HOPEFUL OF LEAGUE'S ENTRY

"When we meet again" he added "we may have the advantage of the presence of others who are not here now and we may have the advantage of their views on the matter. Further discussion will thus remain suspended t.. we meet again"

The House held an hour's debate on Mr K M Munshi's resolution and finally agreed to it with an amendment moved by Diwan Chamanlal making it clear that the Committee should report to the Assembly the result of its negotiations.

On Mr. Munshi's motion the House took up consideration of the Procedure Committee's report. After Mr Munshi's speech the Chairman adjourned the Assembly to meet 'In Camera' at 3 p. m. to continue the discussion on the report.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur signed the register today and took her seat. The Chairman extended a warm welcome to her on her return from a successful mission abroad

DELICATE NEGOTIATIONS

Mr K. M. Munshi, moving his resolution, on the Negotiating Committee said that the purposes for which the Committee was being appointed were sent out in the Cabinet Mission's Statement and the Secretary of State's speech. It was necessary to begin these negotiations at the earliest possible date.

Mr. Munshi emphasised the need for restricting the number of members, as the Committee would have to carry on delicate negotiations.

Mr. Somnath Lahiri: Will the decisions of the Committee be subject to ratification by this Assembly?

Mr. Munshi: The Cabinet Mission's statement provides that the Negotiating Committee of the Constituent Assembly will meet the States Negotiating Committee and they will decide the nature of representation of the States in the Assembly. But certainly the matter will be brought before the House and I have no doubt the house might have an opportunity to express itself upon it.

Mr. P. R. Thakur (Scheduled Caste) urged the inclusion of a Depressed Classes Representative in the Committee.

ONLY PEOPLE TO BE REPRESENTED

Mr. Somnath Lahiri (Communist) moved two amendments, one providing for ratification by the Assembly of the final recommendations of the Committee and the other providing for negotiations to be conducted on the clear understanding that only the

(Continued on Page 13)

RULES AND PROCEDURE COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21, (U.P.I.): On the question of election dispute the Rules and Procedure Committee provides that an election petition against any returned candidate be presented to the President within seven days from the date on which rules come into force in the case of first elections and within thirty days in the case of subsequent elections.

Provision has also been made for the appointment of an election tribunal by the President. As the tribunal to inquire into the election petitions is given powers by a special legislation, similar legislation for the Constituent Assembly also will be necessary to deal with the election dispute. An Ordinance for the purpose has been drafted and kept ready.

The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, after the adoption of rules and procedure, will move to the proper authorities to pass such legislation.

METHOD TO BE FOLLOWED

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21, (UPI.) In order to secure the verdit of the people on the constitution drafted by the Constituent Assembly, the Committee on rules and procedure provided the following method: According to the provision made in the report the Assembly shall give an opportunity to several provinces and States through their respective Legislature to formulate their views upon the resolution of the Assembly outlining the main features of the constitution or upon the preliminary draft of the constitution

Before the constitution of any province is finally settled, opportunity shall be given to it to formulate its view upon the main feature or draft of such constitution and upon the preliminary decision of the section concerned as to whether the group constitution shall be set up for provinces included in the section and if so with what provincial subjects the group should deal.

Viceroy To Start For India To-day

LONDON, Dec. 21. (A.P.A.): Viceroy Lord Wavell is due to leave Northolt airport tomorrow to fly back to India.

JINNAH ARRIVES IN KARACHI

KARACHI, Dec. 21. (A.P.I.): Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Finance Member in the Interim Government, accompanied by their respective secretaries arrived in Karachi this morning at 5-30 a.m by a BOAC York. Mr. Jinnah will be staying in Karachi for a few days. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan will be leaving for Delhi at 9 a.m

LIAQUAT ALI KHAN BACK IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21 (A.P.I.): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Finance Member, Interim Government, returned to Delhi at noon today after a three-week visit to London and Cairo. Asked by pressmen about the London talks, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan jokingly remarked "We went and returned by the same plane. That shows how consistent we are."

Among those present at the Palam aerodrome to receive him were Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Commerce Member, Mr. Ghaznafar Ali Khan, Health Member, Khwaja Nazimuddin, Haji Issac Sait Mr. Siddiq Ali Khan, Qazi Mohd Isa Sardar Shaukat Hayat Khan and officials of the Finance Department

SARDAR PATEL BETTER

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21, (A.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who was confined to bed with cold is better today. He will be leaving for Ahmedabad on Dec. 22 and return to Delhi on Jan. 9

Two Killed In City

BOMBAY, Dec. 21 (API): The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, in a press note issued late at night says:

"Four knife attacks, two of them fatal, were reported from Nagpada, Dongri and Byculla areas on Saturday. Forty-one persons were rounded up, of whom 25 were in connection with the stabbings in Nagpada and Dongri areas. One person was injured by a soda water bottle in an incident in Princess Street area."

ONE KILLED IN DACCA SUBURBS?

DACCA, Dec. 21 (API). One person is reported to have been killed in an incident in the western suburbs of the city last night, but this has not yet been officially confirmed.

Fr. Troops Oust Viet Nam Forces

Both Sides Suffer Heavy Losses

PARIS, Dec. 21 (Reuter): French troops are making steady progress and ousting Viet Nam forces from their strongholds throughout Tonkin and Annam Provinces in French Indo-China, the French General Staff in Saigon announced today, according to a despatch reaching Paris.

According to the despatch, the French General Staff communique read: "In Hanoi, the Lanessan hospital has been completely reoccupied by French troops, during which three patients were killed and two injured.

Tourane now is completely in the hands of our troops as well as the airfield on the outskirts of the city.

Both French and Viet Nam forces suffered heavy losses during this operation."

PARATROOPS FOR INDO-CHINA

LONDON, Dec. 21 (Reuter): Admiral Thierry d'Argenlieu, the French High Commissioner in Indo-China, is now on his way by air to Hanoi, M. Marius Moutet, the French Colonial Minister plans to leave tomorrow night and French paratroops are preparing to follow.

(This news follows the outbreak of fighting between French Government troops and the Viet Nam Republic, born out of the former Colony of Indo-China.)

D. C. G. LEAVING FOR BATAVIA

The Dutch Commission General is expected to leave for Batavia soon, possibly before the new year to sign the Cheribon Agreement, negotiated with Indonesians for a United States of Indonesia and to start work on its implementation.

The Dutch Cabinet earlier this month decided to authorise the Dutch Commission General to sign the Draft agreement initialled on November 15 at Cheribon, Java, which provides for "a United States of Indonesia" to become part of the Netherlands-Indonesian Union, under the Dutch Crown.

World's Heaviest Quake Hits Japan

(See Page 13)

De Tassigny To Lead French Corps In Indo-China

PARIS, Dec. 21,2(Reuter). The Newspaper "Epoque" reports that Gen. de Lattre de Tassigny will lead the French Expeditionary Corps in Indo-China under orders of the High Commissioner Admiral Thierry Dargelieu.

The paper adds that although national defence officials refuse to confirm or deny this report Gen. de Lattre de Tassigny was received yesterday by the Minister for Colonies, M. Marius Moutet.

General de Tassigny is Inspector-General of the French Army and Chief of the General Staff. During the war, after revolting against the Vichy authorities, he joined General de Gaulle and commanded the first French Army during the Allies' invasion of the continent.

Move To Increase Cloth Production In India

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21 (API): The need for increased production of cloth in view of the steady deterioration in its availability in the country formed the principal subject of discussion at a meeting of the Industries Committee of the Textile Control Board held on Friday and Saturday here.

The possibility of adopting three shifts in centres where such working might be practicable was discussed in detail by the Committee. Other means of increasing production were also considered at length.

STOP PRESS

W.I.S.C.A.S 314 FOR 7.

RAJKOT, Dec. 21.—In the Western Zone of Ranji Trophy cricket match W.I.S.C.A. had made 314 for 7 at close of play against Gujarat. (S. Gandhi 73 and Thakore Saheb 14, both batting).

Congress Cabinet Not To Meet Somewhere In Noakhali?

Topmost Leaders To Contact Mahatmaji At Fag End Of December?

NEW DELHI, DEC. 21, (U.P.I.): IT IS LEARNT THAT NO FORMAL MEETING OF THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE IS GOING TO BE HELD SOMEWHERE IN NOAKHALI SHORTLY AS REPORTED IN A CERTAIN SECTION OF THE PRESS.

Approached by the United Press of India for definite information in this connection, a responsible official of the Congress Secretariat said that the new situation which had arisen owing to His Majesty's Government's latest statement of December 6 required a detailed discussion and consultation with Gandhiji before the Congress High Command could chalk out a definite line of action on some of the important issues which confronted the Constituent Assembly. Accordingly it WAS VERY LIKELY THAT SOME TOP-RANKING MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITEE WOULD BE DEPUTED TO CONTACT GANDHIJI SHORTLY AFTER THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE PRESENT SESSION OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

This time a meeting between Congress leaders and Gandhiji may be expected to take place sometime in the last week of December. It is understood that besides, the Congress President, Acharya Kripalani, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Rajendra Prasad are likely to proceed to Noakhali in this connection.

CONGRESS CABINET DISCUSSES DEC. 6 STATEMENT

Final Result Expected At Today's Meeting

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21 (API.) The Congress Working Committee this evening further discussed the points referred to them by the party meeting yesterday with regard to the statement of December 6. It is understood that a "final decision was not found possible and it was agreed to meet again tomorrow morning, when the discussion is expected to be concluded' and the outcome announced in public or communicated to party members.

The Constituent Assembly will continue its meeting 'in camera' tomorrow, and on Monday to discuss the remaining rules drafted by the Procedure Committee. It is possible that if any of the rules raise controversial issues which seem to require more mature consideration and fuller debate they may be held over till the second session of the Assembly.

As already reported, the Budget session of the Central Assembly which is fixed to open on that date may be postponed till February 3

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON (MARCH)

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.

Previous Closing	32.66
Today's Opening	32.58
Difference	—08
Today's Closing	32.60
Difference	—06

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
NEW YORK Dec. 21.

Stock exchange opening prices: Anaconda copper mining 41 General Motors 54-3/4 United States Steel common 74-1/8 United States steel preference unquoted.

BOMBAY RACES

HER MAJESTY TROTS HOME IN IDAR GOLD CUP

Punters Have A Good Day

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

There was definite improvement in the attendance at to-day's Mahaluxmi races. Racing was of favourable order for punters. despite lack in thrills.

Punters whole-heartedly rejoiced the 10 to 1 on rage wonder filly, Her Majesty who trot home, sparing six lengths from Bucephalus in the day's chief event, the Idar Gold Cup. Buckley, the trainer of the famous filly, had the distinction of a treble during the day through the medium of the 42 to 1 Shamma and Lord Mayor. A treble was also recorded for the Maharaja of Gwalior.

The Bangalore jockey. Amir Ahmed was involved in a nasty accident, near the second furlong post when he was thrown off his mount, Happy Returns, in the first division of the Cursetjee Dunjishaw Plate. He was immediately removed to hospital but his condition is not grave. as was at first sight.

In the Hughes Memorial Plate the Kashmir-owned Australian horse, Flying Pageant outstrode the speedy Jaiwant. On the merit of this performance, he can be trusted to trouble the Judge again, but I would like to await the duel when he meets the well-known Indian-bred. Push On. Unfortunately, the last named was a course scratching in the event.

Futurity in the Lucknow Plate won with much in hand than the recorded verdict when holding the fast finishing Usha in the Marine Plate over seven furlongs.

In the last event, the heavy-weighted Gold Flake of course convincingly scored from Golden Quest and the heavily supported Scarlet, but he had the advantage of a flying start and as well was noticed weakening at the critical stage.

The treble pool was solved by as many as 131 punters. Each ticket fetched Rs. 618-8-0.

The following are the results:—

THE DELHI PLATE Division II—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

M/s. R. P. Ebrahim G. C. Dosa and R. N. Runmal's ROYAL PRINCE 7-13 Sumersingh 1
Maharaja of Idar's BRILLIANT SUNSHINE 7-9 U. G. Shaikh .. 2
Mr F. S. Kerr's TURF STAR 8-11 Antoo 3
Mr. Diamond's KEEN BOY 8-1 Cunningham 4
Not run: Nayan Tara, Robin Adair
Won by: hd. 1/2 length, 3 1/2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 13/35 seconds
Favourite: Royal Prince.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 55. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 22 and Rs. 30.
Winner trained by: Aldrige.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE Division II—Distance 1 mile

Lady Sakina Chinoy's SHAMMA 8-6 Uttam Singh 1
M/s. V. Rosenthal and F. G. Travers's GLEAMING 8-9 Khalil, B. 2
Sir Shantidas Askuran's MAQUI 8-9 Dawood 3
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's GOLDEN VICTORY 8-9 Khade 4
Not run: Chin-Chu-Chow, Damyanti M. and B.
Won by: Sh, nd, 1 genth, 4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 45/45 seconds
Winner trained by: Buckley
Favourite: Lady Beautiful.
Tote paid: Win Rs 438. Places Rs 89. Rs. 33 and Rs 73.

THE DELHI PLATE Division I—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. P. Sugnomal's LORD MAYOR 9-5 Evans 1
Maharaja of Idar's BLACK DIAMOND 8-10 Spackman 2
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's MASTANI 8-10 Kheemsingh 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's GINGER Lady 8-3 Purtusingh 4
Not run: Vijaya Devi. Mahableshwar.
Won by: 1 length, sh hd. 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 15 seconds
Winner trained by: Buckley
Favourite: Golden Future
Tote paid: Win Rs. 60. Places Rs. 22 Rs. 18 and Rs. 26.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Gwalior's RAJHANS 8-9 Roberts 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's SNEHPRABHA 8-6 Chavan 2
Rajya Ratna M C Patel's BLUE ARROW 8-9 West 3
Messrs. Abdulla I. Rahimtoola and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's KING'S PARADE 8-9 Kheemsingh 4
Not run: Raj Nartaki.
Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 44 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 15. Rs. 26 and Rs. 19
Trainer: Maj. V M Lad.

THE ROUS PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Maharaja of Gwalior's BYCULLA 9-0 Roberts 1
Mr F S Kerr's TORRIN 8-4 Khade 2
The Chief of Patdi's PANNA 8-6 Cunningham 3
Mr A A Suterwalla's LITTLE CAESAR 8-12 Evans 4
All ran.
Won by: 2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 10 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 19. Rs. 41 and Rs. 21
Trainer: Maj. V M Lad.

THE HUGHES MEMORIAL PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Kashmir's FLYING PAGEANT 8-9 P Khade 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's JAIWANT 8-9 Roberts 2
The Chief of Patdi's SISTER VINCENT 7-4 Raut 3
Sir Homi Mehta's YAWAR 9-0 Jones 4
Not run: Cillas, Push On, Salmon Bar
Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, Head.
Time: 1 minute 15 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15
Trainer: G L Shinde.

THE IDAR GOLD CUP—Distance 7 furlongs

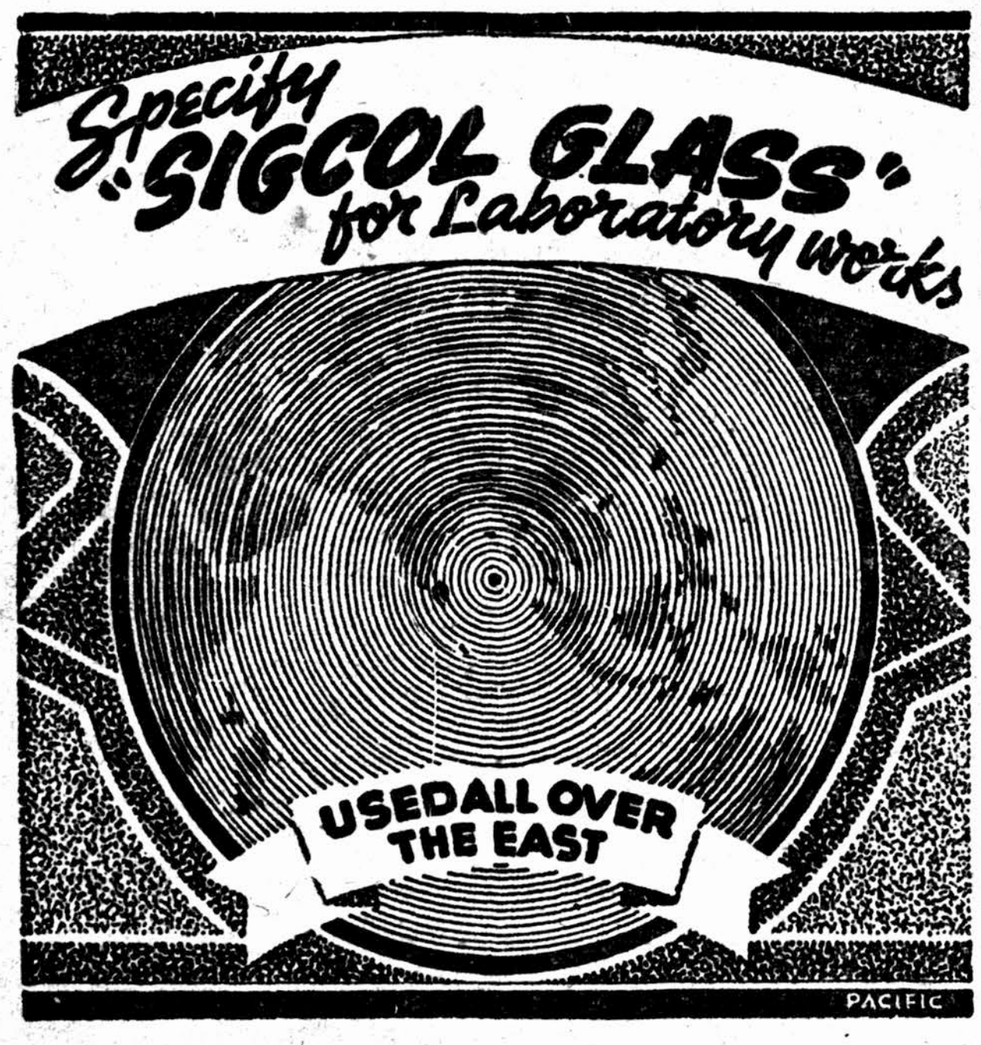
Mr A C Ardeshir's HER MAJESTY 8-8 Evans 1
Mr S A Rashid's BUCEPHALUS 8-7 Kheemsingh 2
Messrs. Chandulal J Shah and A H Ahmedbhoy's ZAM ZAM 8-7 Jones 3
Maharaja of Kashmir's ROYAL CONSORT 8-4 P Khade 4
Not run: Golden Future, Black Page
Won by: 6 lengths. Short head. 6 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 26 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 11. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 11
Trainer: Buckley.

THE LUCKNOW PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Sir Sultan Chinoy's FUTURITY 8-9 Evans 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's USHA 8-4 Roberts 2
Mr C A Murad's NARGIS 8-3 Kasbekar 3
Maharaja of Kashmir's FULL HOUSE 8-11 P Khade 4
Not run: Passion Flower
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 3/4 length, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 16 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 32 and Rs. 22
Trainer: P Rylands.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's GOLD FLAKE 9-11 Kasbekar 1
Mr B L Punjabi's GOLDEN QUEST 8-2 Mullsingh 2
Mr Hope's SCARLET 8-11 Nasseruddin 3
Mr M D Abraham's AMAL AL SHABAB 7-7 Purtoosingh 4
Not run: Wellington, Yisir al Arab, Sukab Ramzi, Mishlif Jabir.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 20 and Rs. 13.
Trainer: Maj. V M Lad.
Treble Pool Rs. 618-8 Ticket sold 131 only.



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Hammond In His Pre-War Mastery

M.C.C. All Out For 395

NEW CASTLE, Dec. 21 (Reuter): The M.C.C. innings of 395 against New South Wales County XI here was a mixture of good and bad batting, with Hammond, Edrich and Fishlock playing the major parts. writes Norman Preston, Reuter's Special Correspondent with M.C.C.

Hammond began when Hutton and Washbrook had failed to lay a solid foundation. Unflurried, he took several overs to guage the pace of the pitch and left the scoring to Fishlock who after giving a chance to slip when seven, was seeing the ball well.

Then Hammond came into his own, with two hours' display of the grandest front-of-the-wicket strokes of this tour. Practically all his 20 boundaries and sixer in his 142 were the result of drives.

So steady was the flow that Hammond appeared to be in possession of all his pre-war mastery and spinners and swingers came alike to him. His straight hit for six off fast delivery was from a good length ball, which would have demanded care from any other batsman.

The country bowlers throughout kept the ball well up to the England captain and there was almost complete absence of the long hop. Spinners endeavoured to entice Hammond from his crease, but his great reach, splendid for work and balance, exposed their wiles.

Fishlock was condemned to be a junior partner during his captain's blaze of glory, but except for a chance of stumping when 70, the Survey player was sound all round the wicket.

Edrich, reliable as usual, was the main agent in carrying the score above a mediocre total.

Compton and Hardstaff were disappointments. They underrated the bowling and attempted forcing strokes before measuring the lift of the pitch and spin.

Langridge who when six received the benefit of doubt to square leg catch, after the umpires had consulted, was uncertain in his timing.

SCORE BOARD

M.C.C. (First Innings)

Hutton c and b Hinman	42
Washbrook c Decourcey b Pickles	9
Fishlock b Hinman	110
Hammond s Helton b Hill	142
Compton c and b Hill	6
Hardstaff c Sullivan b Hill ..	1
Edrich (not out)	59
Langridge c Hill b Mannix ..	21
Gibb b Hinman	0
Voce l.b.w. Hinman	1
Extras	3
Total	395

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 20; 2 for 71; 3 for 266; 4 for 286; 5 for 296 6 for 317; 7 for 374; 8 for 377; 9 for 377.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M	R.	W.
Sullivan	13	4	76	0
Pickles	15	2	36	1
Hill	26	5	100	3
Hinman	22.3	2	92	5
Hamilton	9	1	30	0
Mannix	8	0	58	1

Extras three (byes 1, legbyes 2).

Queensland's Dreary Display

MELBOURNE, Dec. 21 (Reuter):—Forced to follow on against Victoria in the third day of the Sheffield Match, Queensland in perfect weather gave a dreary display of batting here to-day and still require 153 with 2 wickets to fall to avoid an innings' defeat.

At close Queensland were 237 for eight. The only batsman to show any enterprise was Rogers, who included five fours in his breezy 42.

Carrigan batted 175 minutes for his 48 which included only one four and Mackay as at the wicket for 168 minutes for 55 not-out including two boundaries.

So far Johnston has taken three for 34, Jinks three for 65 and Loxton two for 40.

Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21 (API). Following are the results of the finals of the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships:—

LADIES SINGLES FINAL:—Mrs. Singh beat Miss Woodbridge 2-6, 6-2 (Miss Woodbridge retired after the competition of the second set.)

MEN'S DOUBLES FINAL:—Irshad Hussain and K. B. Madan W. O. Sumant Misra and Jimmy Mehta.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 21, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from Nov. 1 1946 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I.S.T.), on Dec. 21, 1946:—

Ahmedabad 85 60 0 1.1 plus 0.9, Ahmednagar 85 59 0 10.2 plus 8.9 Allahabad 75 45 0 1.3 plus 0.7, Baroda 90 55 0 1.1 plus 0.3, BOMBAY 87 71 0 7.1 plus 6.5, Calcutta 78 57 0 1.7 plus 0.7 Delhi 73 38 0 0 minus 0.4, Hyderabad (Dn.) 86 64 0 2.5 plus 1.1, Karachi 77 56 0 0 minus 0.2, Lahore 70 38 0 0.4 0, Lucknow 76 43 0 0.1 minus 0.3, Madras 83 73 0 50.0 plus 31.6, Mysore 80 64 0 10.2 plus 7.1. Nagpur 83 61 0 7.1 plus 6.0, Peshawar 59 43 0 0.3 minus 0.3, Poona 89 63 0 6.2 plus 5.0, Quetta 60 34 0 0 minus 1.0, Sholapur 86 61 0 1.5 minus 0.2. Simla 53 39 0 1.7 plus 0.4, Srinagar 35 21 0 2.7 plus 1.7, Surat 92 62 0 7.5 plus 7.2.

WEATHER SUMMARY.

Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, Dec. 21, 1946:—

The north-east monsoon is strengthening in the South Bay of Bengal. Weather has been dry over the country, except for a few light showers in Kashmir. Night temperatures have slightly risen, but continued generally below normal in North India.

Forecast until the 22nd evening:—A few showers will occur in the extreme South Peninsula in and near West Central Provinces, Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province.

BOMBAY RECORDS QUAKE SHOCK.

BOMBAY, Dec. 21. (A.P.I.): An earthquake shock of very great intensity with its origin 4,220 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 0 hours 59 minutes on December 21.

Weather News For Farmers

Forecast till Monday morning: Weather will be dry. Outlook for further 2 days: Dry weather.

MR ERNEST BEVIN

LONDON Dec 21 (Reuter). Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, who returned from New York on Thursday was received in audience by the King at Buckingham Palace, today.

CITY AND SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Magsar Vad 14, 2003
Muslim: Moharram 27, 1366
Parsi: Tir 20, 1316
Sunrise 7-8 A. M., Sunset 6-7 P. M.
Hightide 11-08, Lowtide 05-39, 17-13

Today's Engagements

A-WARD FORWARD BLOC: General Body meeting today (Sunday) at 9-30 a. m. at 20, Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street

DADAR SARVAJANIK VACHANALAYA: 40th annual meeting today (Sunday) at 10 a. m. at Dhuru Hall, Dadar.

ALL-INDIA MANUFACTURERS' ORGANIZATION: Third quarterly meeting of Central Committee at office of Organization, at 10-30 a. m. today (Sunday). Sir M. Visvesvaraya will preside.

SRI AUROBINDO CIRCLE: Music by Dilip Kumar Roy at Anand Vihar, (Nair Hospital Compound, Bombay Central) at 9-30 a. m. today (Sunday). Prof. K. R. S. Iyengar will preside.

ST. SEBASTIAN GOAN HIGH SCHOOL, DABUL: Annual athletic Sports to be held on Cooperage today (Sunday), at 2 p. m. Mr A. A. A. Fyzee will preside.

CENTRAL P. W. D. STAFF UNION: A General Body meeting at 3 p. m. today (Sunday) at Cama Institute Hall, Apollo Street. Prof. U. U. Bhat will preside.

A.-I. STUDENTS CONGRESS: Meeting of delegates of All-India Students Congress Conference elected from Bombay Province will be held at 4 p. m. today (Sunday) at 42 Kennedy Bridge to discuss amendments to Constitution of A. I. S. C.

WESTERN INDIA HARIJAN LEAGUE: Meeting of Managing Committee today (Sunday) at 4 p. m. in League's Office under Chairmanship of Mr. B. N. Rathod.

RECEPTION TO MANILAL DOSHI A reception will be acorded to Manilal Doshi, former associate of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and Director of Azad Hind Bank today (Sunday), at 11 a. m. at 20. Noble Chambers Parsee Bazar Street, Fort

3 ARTS LUNCHEON: Today (Sunday) at 12-30 at Taj to meet Mrs. Mithan Lam newly appointed Sheriff of Bombay. H. E. Razavy, Education Member of Persia, will display a rare new publication of Hafiz and recite the great poet's compositions. All cordially invited. Entry vouchers from 41350 and 23926

BOMBAY ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES ASSN.: Public meeting today (Sunday) at 10 a. m. at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge. Mr. N. D. Daftary Provincial Iron and Steel Rationing Officer will preside over the meeting and explain policy of Provincial Government and general policy of Government of India with regard to distribution of Iron and Steel to consumers

GRAND OPENING
from
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AIR SERVICES TO OPEN THREE MORE LINES

Walchand On Need Of Aero Training

BOMBAY, December 21

Presiding over the 9th Annual General Meeting of the Air Services of India Ltd. Mr. Walchand Hirachand, after referring to the air services at present operated by the Company, stated that the Company intended to operate further services viz Bombay, Indore, Gwalior Delhi, Bombay, Poona, Belgaum, Bangalore and Bombay, Hyderabad, Sind via Kathiawar and Cutch

Mr. Walchand stated that private enterprise under proper Government control was more suitable for operation of Civil Air Transport than Centralised Governmental Agency. He also emphasised the necessity and importance of establishing full-fledged Air Training Centres for training pilots and ground engineers and of developing an aircraft maunfacturing industry in the country. He further stated that facilities should be provided by the Government on a zonal basis for the overhaul of engines and aircraft and that a research and development section should also be set up for testing new types of aircraft and engines, and analysing aerial accidents.

KRISHNA GANA SABHA

Music recital by Sangeet Vidwan Rama Bhagavatar, C. R. Mani (Violin) and Subba Iyer of Palghat (Mridangam) today at 4 p. m. at the S. I. E. S. School Hall, Matunga (G. I P.)

KARNATAK SANGHA: Celebration of Library Day today (Sunday) at 4-30 p. m. in Kitte Bhandari Hall, Gokhale Road (North), Dadar. Rao Bahadur K. B. Bhadrapur will preside.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN CATTLE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION: General meeting of the Association and it's subordinate co-operative dairy societies will be held at 5 O'clock at Santacruz East Bakola, pipeline Bungalow No. 4.

B. P. FORWARD BLOC: Sardar Sardul Singh Caveesher will address the Bombay Provincial Forward Bloc workers and Azad Hind Dal volunteers at R. L. T. Hostel, Opera House at 5 p. m. today (Sunday).

RECEPTION TO BHONSLE: There will be a meeting today (Sunday) at 9 p. m. at Koli Wadi, Fanas Wadi, when a reception will be accorded to Major General Bhonsle of the Azad Hind Fauj and Sardar Sardul Singh Caveesher and a purse collected on behalf of Koli Wadi will be presented to Maj. Genl. Bhonsle.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING: Today (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Waudby Road, Mr. Behman Surveyor will deliver a sermon on "Through Thyself's will myself's release". At 5 p.m. Dasturji Bode will expound the philosophy of the Gathas.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES: Swami Sambhuddhananda of Ramkrishna Mission, Khar will conduct a Classon Bhagwat Geeta in Rama Krishna Mission Library Hall today (Sunday) at 9 a. m. He will also conduct a class on Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna at some place at 5-30 p. m.

SHRADHANAnd DAY: Will be observed today (Sunday) and tomorrow (Monday) at 6 p. m. at Arya Samaj Mandir Kakudwadi, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "What is Christmas?" today (Sunday) at 6-15 p. m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION: Quarterly meeting of Members and Distribution of certificates and prizes to Hindi Class students today (Sunday) at 4-30 p. m. at Anand Bhuvan Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road (Girgaum). Seth Chiranjilal Loyalka will preside and Shri Sitaram Chaturvedi will speak.

MATUNGA WEIGHT LIFTING COMPETITION: Under the auspices of the Matunga Athletic Club, today (Sunday) at 3 p.m., at play-grounds, Telang Road near the Post Office, Matunga, Mr. B. K. Patel, Esq., Municipal Commissioner presiding.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: The Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation will meet on Monday 23rd inst. at 2-30 p. m. and not at 2 p. m. as already announced.

PATIL TO CONFER WITH CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS

Some important aspects of the agricultural problems of the province are likely to come up for an informal discussion at a meeting which Mr. M P. Patil Minister for Agriculture and Forests, will have with the Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay Province and other officials of the Agricultural Department in Poona today (Sunday).

Mr. Patil left for Poona on Saturday evening and is due to return on Monday.

Arts And Crafts Exhibition

An Arts and Crafts Exhibition is being held at Cawasjee Jehangir Hall from 20th to 25th inst. A variety of exhibits such as toys, perfumery, cutlery, ladies ready-made dresses, etc. are on display. There is no admission charge

INDUSTRIAL COURT MUST EXPEDITE

G. K. U. Secretary's Appeal For *Settlement Of Bonus*

Mr. S. G. Patkar, The General Secretary, the Bombay Girni Kamgar Unin (Red Flag) writes:—

The question of grant of adequate bonus to the Bombay textile workers is before the Industrial Court for the last 8 months. Still the Court has not even touched the demand. According to the present arrangements, it looks as if the decision of Court won't be available for the middle of February 1947.

Meanwhile the Millowners Association have announced that bonus equivalent to two months wages would be paid in two instalments. They have retained all the unjust disqualifying conditions which rob thousands of workers of their rightful bonus. This belated and miserly grant of bonus has exasperated the workers and they have decided not to accept the first instalment which becomes due on 18th January 1947. The workers are determined to see that their demand is conceded this year. They are waiting for the outcome of the decision of the Industrial Court.

Our Union has already taken up the matter to the Industrial Court as also to Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, the Labour Minister. We hope that the Industrial Court will expedite the matter by holding a special session immediately so that their decision will be out before 15th January 1947, i. e. before the first instalment becomes due I hope that all the parties concerned will support our move and expedite the solution of a question affecting 2 lakhs textile workers.

Congress Sevika And Kumarika Dal

A Part-time Camp is being started at Congress House during X'mas holidays from Monday the 23rd to Sunday the 29th inst. from 2 to 5-30 p. m. National songs, lectures, first-aid, spinning and drill will be the special features. Sevikas and Kumarikas are required to attend this camp and thereby utilise their holidays in the best possible manner.

Arrested For Alleged Misappropriation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On a charge of misappropriating Rs. 1,500, Karamdas Jethabhai, a carting agent, was arrested yesterday by the Police. It was stated that the accused took Rs. 1,500 from a businessman for removing goods. The complainant alleged that the accused went away to his native place and misappropriated the amount. The accused was arrested yesterday evening on his return to Bombay.

The accused was ordered to be remanded into custody by Mr. M. Nasrulla this morning at the Mazgaon Court.

"SWADESHI STORES" WORKERS STRIKE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bearing placards denouncing "Swadeshi Capitalism", several employees of the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, Pherozshah Mehta Road, walked out from their counters this morning in what a spokesman of their Union characterised as "an indefinite strike to be continued till the acceptance of our just and basic demands." The Union claims that more than 75 per cent of the employees struck work but business in the stores was, however, carried on, on a restricted scale.

The Union claims that the management has persistently ignored their claims for over three months and has also refused conciliation.

TODAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Dec. 22.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Song of Week 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Vilayat Khan (Sitar) 9-0 Hiralal Nakshigara (Thumri) 9-20 Roshanara Begum 11-0 Film Music 11-30 Naya Adab 11-45 G. J. Watve 12-0 Vinayakrao Patwardhan (Vocal).

12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Sham Devre 1-10 Zawwar Husain 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music 4-20 Vinayakrao Patwardhan (Vocal) 4-45 Hiralal Nakshigara 5-0 Jaltarang 5-15 Gammat Jammat (M) 5-45 Tabla Tarang 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Thumri Aur Dadra (Akhtari Bai) 6-30 Zawwar Husain (Thumri) 6-45 G. J. Watve 7-0 Kannad Songs (By G. S. Yellapurkar) 7-15 Mandolin (By C. A. Shete) 7-30 Roshanara Begum 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 "Panthia" (Play in Hindustani by O. A. Adib) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orch. Concert (Compositions of D'Amel) 10-0 Concerto Hour.

FOUR YEARS FOR LOOTING

Orphan Youth Gets Biggest Sentence

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A sentence of four years' imprisonment—the biggest in Bombay in connection with the disturbances which started on September 1 of this year—was awarded this afternoon to twenty-year-old Ahmad Hussein Ghulam Hussein, an orphan, by Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, on a charge of participating in the looting of cloth goods worth Rs. 800 from a Muslim merchant's shop at Chakla Street.

Ghulam Hussein was arrested by Deputy Inspector Khan attached to the Pydhonie Police Station as he, along with three or four others, was found loitering suspiciously near the shop in question. On a search, three bundles of cloth were seized from them.

The accused pleaded "not guilty".

Observing that though there was no direct evidence, the fact that the accused was seen bringing the articles from the direction of the looted shop showed sufficient proof of his guilt, which was reinforced by the story of the prosecution, the Magistrate passed orders for the detention of Hussein in the Reformatory School at Dharwar for a period of four years. The Magistrate observed that he was sending Hussein to the reformatory since he was an orphan.

STUDY ENGLISH

Sir Chimanlal's Advice To Students

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, presiding over the annual prize distribution function of the Khalsa College, Matunga, today advised the students to evince greater interest in the study of English literature and history, which had mainly evoked the present political awakening in India. "The tendency of the present time is one integration and therefore as a unifying force, English should be studied", Sir Chimanlal added.

He hoped better counsel would prevail on the political parties and communities, now parading their differences and that they would work shoulder to shoulder towards the advancement of the country as a whole.

CITY LIQUOR SHOPS TO REMAIN OPEN

BOMBAY, Dec. 21 (A.P.I.): The Government of Bombay have modified their order and have allowed liquor shops in the city to remain open for usual hours forthwith, states a press note issued by the Director of Publicity, Bombay.

India's Position Strong In International Field

Anglo-Saxon Nations' Attempt To Defeat Indian Delegation Exposed

Mrs. Pandit On Impression At U.N.O: Delegation Represented India's Voice For First Time

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21 (API): Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, leader of the Indian Delegation to the U.N.O., speaking at a meeting held at the Constitution Club this evening, said that she had drawn two lessons from her experience at the U.N.O.

The first was that the position of India in the international field was fairly strong and that Indians were as well able to stand up in an International Conference as anybody else. In fact, they were better than most. Secondly, "our foreign policy, as has recently been made known to the Western world, has been very deeply appreciated and all sections of people from all countries came to me and expressed a desire to have a closer understanding and better relationship with India.

I think that even placed as we are, we are in the fortunate position of being able to get the sympathy of the world; but when we are free, we shall progress, in a much shorter period than Russia did after the last war, to a place, possibly, even higher than the one Russia has attained in the World to-day." She was very keen that we should cement our relations with other countries as quickly as possible with a view to giving them a correct picture of what is happening here.

"The general impression about the freedom struggle in India is not the same as the freedom struggles in other countries. The Indian struggle is looked upon as a sort of underground rebellion which is the result of some discontented elements fighting the benevolent British who are trying to protect us from each other. That point of view has never been taken with regard to other nations who have fought and that is why we have to be so very careful in cementing quickly, while this goodwill lasts for us, those relationships which will, in the event of any further troubles amongst ourselves, be useful to us, not to any particular community but to the country as a whole."

The success which the Indian Delegation was able to achieve at the U.N.O. was really the success of the U.N.O. itself, she said. In the success of the resolution placed before the U.N.O. by France and Mexico and accepted by India lay the very foundations of the U.N.O. itself.

BRITAIN'S SABOTAGING TACTICS

Great emphasis was laid in speeches by the Anglo-Saxon nations on the fact that a free India had joined the U.N.O. "This, I think, was quite deliberately done with a view to minimising the part that the Anglo-Saxon nations themselves played against us. Actually the part that Britain played was sabotaging everything that the Indian Delegation brought up.

The constant cry about a free India diverted attention from the main issue. For instance, in Committee a speech would begin by acclaiming India as a Sovereign State and then very subtly, in opposing the Indian resolution, they would go on to talk about the internal troubles in India, about Hindu-Muslim clashes which were given such prominence in the Press, and inevitably before the end of the speech the delegate had mentioned the question of untouchability. By the time he had finished speaking, the picture subconsciously in the minds of the Delegates was one of a country torn by strife and dissension, a country which believed in suppressing the minorities and the like.

FREE LINE OF ACTION

In the beginning it did hamper us a little and prevented us, perhaps, from securing all the goodwill we might have secured but, actually, we were able to defend ourselves very well. Long before the Session was over we had made it perfectly clear we for the first time as a Delegation represented the voice of India and that we were free to take a line of action as we thought fit and not as dictated to us either by the Viceroy or any body else.

SECURITY COUNCIL SEAT

Referring to India's failure to secure a seat on the Security Council, she said: "India fulfils the conditions laid down in the Charter for membership and we felt no great pressure was required in order to line up the nations on our side. Voting in the Security Council was done by blocs and with the bloc voting against us we were able to get only 13 votes.

U.N.O.'s valiant fighter is back in India to play her part in framing India's constitution.

The ballot being secret, it was impossible to say who voted for us and who did not, but obviously the largest number of votes that went in blocs had gone against us."

Mrs. Pandit made warm references to the countries which had supported and canvassed for India.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA

Every other nation went out of its way to try to understand the Indian situation and tell her how anti-Indian propaganda was being done in their respective nations. I was surprised to find that although a great deal was known about the demand of the League, the Tribal incident when Pandit Nehru went to the Frontier, etc., yet nothing very much was known about other things that were being done in India or about many of the things the Congress had done in the past. Of course Mahatma Gandhi was almost a legendary figure but he was there somewhere in the background.

The more exciting things like the shooting on the Tribal border, the murder of innocent Muslims in Bihar things like that were of primary importance, and were not only shown on the screen but the information was conveyed through pamphlets and leaflets issued by various information agencies and in the press.

"I found without exception that not one of the Eastern nations supported Mr. Jinnah. Not only that but in many of the meetings which I addressed the Eastern Delegations asked to be allowed to speak.

They, I think, will be our best ambassadors when they go back to their countries in counteracting the insidious propaganda which is being carried on in most of the Eastern World today."

She had been often asked why the U.S.A. had voted against us. America nevertheless was in a unique position of leadership today and Mrs. Pandit hoped that she would be able to grasp

Another question on which the Asiatic peoples rallied nobly was the use of Indian troops in Indonesia. The Indian Delegation voiced the very strong resentment which the people of India felt as a whole on this question.

Mrs. Pandit made a critical reference to the propaganda done in America by Begum Shah Nawaz and Mr. Ispahani

Sir N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, who presided, said that Mrs. Pandit had enhanced the reputation of this country in the International sphere. Perhaps the most outstanding achievement of the Interim Government so far as in th field of External Affairs over which Pandit Nehru presided.

Among those present at the meeting were Pandit Nehru, Mr. Asaf Ali, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Foreign Diplomatic Representatives and members of the Constituent Assembly.

Dr. Sadeghi As Governor-General Of Azerbaijan

TEHERAN, Dec. 21 (Reuter). Dr. Abdul Hassan Sadeghi, former Minister of Roads and Communications has been appointed the Governor-General of Azerbaijan Province. it was officially announced today.

PARIS, Dec. 20 (Reuter): M. Louis Nogueres, 65-year-old Socialist Deputy was re-elected President of the French High Court of Justice by the National Assembly here to-day.

PRINCE'S SOVEREIGNTY IN MELTING POT

'CONSENT OF PEOPLE, ONLY HOPE' SAYS RAJAJI: STATE OFFICIALS JOIN ISSUE

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, Saturday.

"The loyalty of the people towards the princes has cracked like old walls and the princes can rebuild the walls only by establishing responsible Government", declared Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Member for Education, addressing a crowded meeting of 25,000 persons here.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar said that Indian States were soon bound to have the same form of Government as British Indian provinces, that is, the people would have full voice in the Government of the States. It did not mean everyone will be Maharaja but that the people as a whole would elect their representatives to seats of power.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar recalled the commendable example set up by the Maharaja of Cochin who had announced his intention to give full responsible government to his people preferring himself to remain a constitutional monarch and urged princely India to follow his lead. The position of the Maharaja's today was like an old silver vessel—silver was good but badly battered about. It would be melted and made into something new.

THE ONLY HOPE

All the Maharajas of India could become like the King of England if only parliaments were established everywhere. The only way by which their authority can be maintained was by founding authority of the State on willing loyalty and consent of the people.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar also urged the people of Indian States to be just and good and merit responsible government which they were clamouring for. Men without character had no right to ask for power and responsibility. If the Praja Mandals could produce good ministers why should not the Maharajas prefer such men, he asked.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar then referred to the setting up of the Constituent Assembly and Interim Government and said the country had now reached a juncture when everything they did could make or mar her fortunes for the next 100 years at least.

Mysore Dewan Upholds Divine Right!

BANGALORE, Dec. 21 (A.P.I.): Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore in a statement said today: "I regret that Sir N. Gopalaswami Iyengar, himself an ex-Dewan of a State should have put forward incorrect and misleading doctrines about Sovereignty in Indian States generally and should have in particular made a very incorrect statement about the State of Mysore.

"These statements and incorrect theories are not helpful at the present juncture, either to hearty cooperation of the States in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly, or for rapid and peaceful progress. An overwhelming majority of the people of Mysore whose loyalty to the throne and His Highness has been conclusively demonstrated in recent months, do not subscribe to such theories.

"I am glad that Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Dewan of Travancore has also repudiated them on behalf of that State.

SHANKERRAO DEO ON FORMATION OF DECCAN STATES UNION

SANGLI, Dec. 20 (A.P.I.): Mr. Shankerrao Deo, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, in a letter to Mr. B. V. Shikare of Sangli who is a member of the Standing Committee of the All-India States Peoples Conference and Vice-President of the Deccan States Regional Council, observes that, if at all a revolution is to be peaceful its nature must be constructive.—The formation of Deccan States Union on the basis of transfer of power to the people is certainly an important step towards the onward march to revolution.

NO LONGER SOVEREIGN

State Official's Reply To Princes' Claim

MADRAS December 20 (A.P.I.) Sir S. P Rajagopalachari, lately Vice-President of the Gwalior State Executive Council, in an interview to the Associated Press of India here today referred to Sir C. P Ramaswami Aiyar's New Delhi statement regarding the position of Indian States after the extinction of paramountcy by the British Crown and declared "It is too late in the day to emphasise the point that the Sovereignty of the Ruler was originally based and continues to be based on the right of conquest at some forgotten era and to look too much into the past ignoring the present and future trends in the world of today."

"If this view were to be accepted, by the tremendous sacrifices incurred by people all over the world including many of the Indian states for the creation of a better World Order and for the advancement of Freedom and Democracy would have no meaning nor significance to Indian states which would revert to the Constitutional position that existed in the first half of the nineteenth century.

In Travancore also Sir Rajagopalachari declared that the reforms already announced seemed to have the same tendency.

"As regards the other point, it will be clear on a careful examination that the idea underlying the British Government's insistence on constitutional reforms in the States is that Paramountcy powers now exercised by them should in course of time be replaced by the representatives of the people themselves, subject to proper safeguards regarding the position and status of the Ruler."

R. T. C. FOR INDIA-S. AFRICA ISSUE

Natal Congress Leaders' Suggestion

MADRAS, December 21. (A.P.I.): The convening of a Round Table Conference between the representatives of the Union of South Africa and the Government of India to promote goodwill and understanding between the two Governments is suggested by Mr. S. R. Pathar, Vice-President of the Natal Indian Congress, and Mr. Manickam Pillai of South Africa, who are at present on a visit to India, in a joint interview to the "Sunday Observer" a Local English Weekly.

Expressing gratitude at the great support that India has been giving to the South African Indians in their "unequal struggle" waged by them against racial discrimination in South Africa they say "the victory won at the U. N. O. will not close the dismal chapter, for the reaction of the whites of South Africa would be bitter, vehement and virulent, and the full force of their resentment and displeasure will be felt by the local Indians and would call for the greatest degree of stoic endurance upon their part. This reaction must be overcome in a spirit of friendship and reconciliation.

As our personal opinion we would suggest that the Government of India as victors, should generously take the initiative for a Round Table Conference between the Governments concerned so that an atmosphere of cordiality and peace might be brought into existence."

China's Republican Constitution

First Reading Passes 'Without A Murmur Of Dissent'

NANKING, Dec. 21 (Reuter). Without a murmur of dissent China's first permanent Republican Constitution had its first sitting in a crowded flag-draped National Assembly today.

After five weeks of debate quibbling and threatened walkouts some 1,200 delegates sat silent if restless, while Mr. Hung Ian Yu Secretary-General read 150 articles of the draft.

During the reading—which last almost three hours—each article was adopted unanimously.

If the second reading and the general discussion can be completed over the week-end there is still chance that the final third reading, when the Assembly will vote "yes' or "no" on the whole constitution, will take place by Christmas Eve

China will however, most probably have to wait until 1947 to celebrate her first constitutional Christmas.

Royal Navy Of Malaya

SINGAPORE, Dec. 21, (Reuter): Malaya will have its own Royal Navy for the first time in history in 1947. Appropriations have been approved for the formation of a Royal "Malaya Navy" in the estimates and training of a nucleus of the force has already begun. Men will be raised locally for the service.

'WORLD'S HEAVIEST QUAKE HITS JAPAN'

TIDAL WAVE ADDS TO RACK AND RUIN: 15,000 SQ. MILES AFFECTED

Over 1,000 Killed: South Of Osaka Mainly Damaged

TOKYO, DEC. 21. (A.P.A.): AN EARTHQUAKE AS VIOLENT AS ANY EVER RECORDED—POSSIBLY THE WORLD'S HEAVIEST—AND THE SEVER' TIDAL WAVE IT ERUPTED OFF WAKAYAMA PENINSULA TODAY WROUGHT DEATH AND DESTRUCTION OVER 15,000 SQUARE MILES OF SOUTHERN JAPAN.

The United States army and Japanese sources released these fragmentary reports: 500 Japanese dead, 612 Japanese injured, 42 Japanese and one British occupation soldier missing, 4,500 homes destroyed, 9,044 homes badly damaged, 500 fishing vessels destroyed.

ONE-THIRD OF SHINGU DESTROYED

Fire destroyed one-third of Shingu on the east coast of Honshu. American army fliers said that flames were still visible there this afternoon.

One observatory official said that the quake might be the greatest ever recorded in the world.

WORST SHOCK AFTER 1923

NEW YORK, December 21. (Reuter): New York radio stations this morning broadcast Tokyo despatches reporting at least 1,000 dead in the worst earthquake in Japan since 1923.

The despatches said that thousand homes were under water as waves seven feet high, struck towns along southern coasts.

According to meteorological observatory report the centre of the earthquake was approximately 100 miles south-west of Osaka. A pear shaped area of 100 miles in length and 50 to 60 miles wide has been affected with the main damage to South of Osaka. Japanese reports state that in Osaka 14 people were killed and at least 50 houses destroyed.

Although no reports have yet come from the British Commonwealth force area, it is believed that low lying areas in the western part of Shikiku land have been badly hit by the tidal wave.

Shikiku is a large island, about 150 miles long by 50 miles wide, lying south of the Japanese main island.

5,000 BUILDINGS DESTROYED

TOYKO, Dec. 21 (Reuter): Foreign observers tonight estimated the number of casualties in the Japanese earthquake at around 500. This differs considerably from the higher Japanese estimates which are fluctuating from hour to hour.

It is thought that about 5,000 biuldings have been destroyed and counless others flooded.

When the latest disaster occurred Japanese scientists were already planning a system of "earthquake alerts" to be adopted if they succeed with the experiments in forecasting earthquakes.

Tokyo seismologists expect that early next year they will be able to tell in advance when earth quakes are about to occur. In two experimental stations, now under construction, research is to be undertaken on natural electric currents beneath the earth's crust.

An official of the central meteorological obsevratory in Tokyo said "we hope to be able to forecast earthquake several hours before it occurs and to determine where it will strike within a hundred-mile radius."

He added that if the experiments were successful, radio connections would be established with populated centres and warnings systems would be set up to give people time to get clear of their buildings.

Today's earthquake was Japan's twenty-second in the past 23 years beginning with the 1923 disaster.

VILLAGES ABLAZE OR FLOODED

Seven American fighters after a reconnaissance flight reported that several villages were either ablaze or inundated.

DISASTER OF 1923 RECALLED

In September 1923 earthquake—most severe in Japan's history—half of Tokyo and practically the whole of Yokohama were reduced to ashes in two days. In that earthquake over 44,000 people were killed, 16,500 people were severely injured and 35,500 injured less severely.

BR. OCCUPAION AREA HIT

The Shikoku island which is in the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces area is reported to have been hit by the earthquake, but because of disrupted communications it is impossible to get accurate reports of the extent of damage.

American meteorological authorities report that a tidal wave six-feet high swept the Japanese coastline south of the industrial city of Osaka 15 minutes after the earthquake occurred.

A report from Kure states that there were no casualties among the British Commonwealth troops.

HARDEST QUAKE EVER TO HIT JAPAN

The Tokyo meteorologicol observatory records the earthquake as one of the hardest that ever hit Japan, even bigger than the one in September 1923, although the casualties appear to be few. Casualties estimates vary but are believed to be larger than originally supposed—some sources mentioning 1,000 killed—but it is expected to be days before reliable figures are available.

(Continued from Col 4.)

the respecive Provinces.

TRILINGUAL PROCEEDINGS

The business of the House would be transacted in Hindi, Urdu or English and records would be kept in all three languages.

Rules relating to the Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights and Minorities and in regard to references to Federal Court were on the lines contained in the State Paper.

The Steering Committee proposed in one of the rules would be a Central Co-ordinating Committee as between the Assembly and its Sections between Section and Section as also between the president and the house. It would, if possible, by assent of the parties strive for "composite motions and amendments."

ORDINANCE NECESSARY

Provision had been made for the setting up of a Staff and Finance Committee, Credentials Committee, Election Tribunal, etc. In regard to the work of the Election Tribunal which would be appointed by the President, Mr. Munshi said that in order to give effect to any adjudication it was felt that it could be done only by an Ordinance so that it could form part of the law. It was therefore proposed to move the appropriate authorities to pass the necessary ordinance for any Election Tribunal that might be set up.

Mr. Munshi proceeded to explain another Rule under which the whole country including the Indian States would have an opportunity to study the draft of the Constitution to be framed. The relevant portion of the rules in this regard reads: 'The Assembly shall before finally setting the Union Constitution give an opportunity to the several Provinces and States through their Legislatures, to formulate within such time as it may fix, their views upon the resolutions of the Assembly outlining the main features of the Constitution or if the Assembly so decides upon a Preliminary Draft of the Constitution.'

In regard to Provincial Constitutions, it was prescribed that before they were finally settled an opportunity should be given to the Provinces to formulate their views on the preliminary decisions of the Sections concerned as to whether a Group constitution shall be set up for the Provinces and with what Provincial Subjects the Group constitution should deal.

"The Constituent Assembly shall not be dissolved except by a resolution of the Assembly of by at least Two-Thirds of the whole number of members of the Assembly" said another rule.

The Assembly adjourned and met again at 3 p.m. "In camera."

SIX-MAN NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE SET UP

(Continued from Page 9)

subjects of the States would be eligible to send representatives to the Assembly.

The House, he said, should make it quite clear that it did not want the Princes to determine the representation of the States in the Assembly, because being "Autocratic Princes on the one hand and tools of British Imperialism on the other" they would like to whittle down whatever constitution the Assembly might try to evolve. Throughout most of the States a "terrible regime of depression" was being "conducted by the Rulers." He particularly mentioned Kashmir and Hyderabad.

Mr. K. Santhanam moved an amendment, the effect of which, he explained would be to make it clear that the House should not delegate to any Committee whatsoever the final recommendation of any matter. He wanted acceptance of the principle that "This house is the final determining body with regard to Every Committee we appoint and every other matter or procedure."

Mr Jaipal Singh (Adibasi) urged the inclusion of an Adibasi in the Committee.

Among those who opposed the amendments were Mr. B. G. Kher, Pandit Nehru and Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh.

NO COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

Mr. B. G. Kher said that for the limited purpose before the Committee it was not nesessary to bring in the principle of Communal Representation. The members now chosen had shown their interest not only in the welfare of the people of British India but also of Indian India.

Requesting Mr. Santhanam to withdraw his amendment Mr. Kher said that the wording of the resolution made it clear that the result of the negotiations would come up before the Assembly for final assent.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that Mr. Munshi's resolution had a very definite limited object, namely fixing of the method of representation in the Assembly for the representatives of the States. Obviously there were innumerable problems in the States. The States had all the problems that we had in the rest of India plus other problems. Mr. Lahiri had mentioned one or two States where there was trouble. The Committee would have nothing to do with the internal structure of the States. That matter would be considered. he hoped, when the States Representatives came to the Assembly. The amendments urging representation for Depressed Classes or Adibasis seemed to ignore the fact that we were only considering a limited problem. The depressed classes had their particular interest to be protected but that question did not come up before the Committee.

JAWAHAR'S REGRET

"I regret, I say frankly, that we have to meet the Rulers' Negotiating Committee", Pandit Nehru said. "I think that on the part of the States there should have been on the Negotiating Committee representatives of the people of the States. I think even now that the Negotiating Committee, if it wants to do the right thing, should include some such representatives; but I feel that we cannot insist upon this at this stage. We are after getting appropriate representation from the States in this Assembly-elected representatives as far as possible. We should insist upon that when the time comes but we cannot refuse to meet anybody. Therefore in this resolution we have said not only that we shall meet the negotiating Committee set up by the Chamber of Princes but also other representatives of the States. That gives us scope to meet other people."

Referring to "mechanical difficulties" in providing representation for the States, he said that a state like Hyderabad would get a fair number of representatives on the basis of population. Some of the big states might get two or three or four but others would get barely one. Most of the others would not even get one unless they are grouped together or some other method was devised.

No doubt the problems would come up at a later stage before the House, when, he hoped States' Representatives would also be present.

FINAL DECISION WITH ASSEMBLY

Pandit Nehru had no doubt in his mind that the final decision on such matters as those to be dealt with by the Committee should rest with the House. But he drew attention to the fact that usually a country did not reject an agreement arrived at by its plenipotentiaries unless some vital principle had been broken, because a Third Party was concerned.

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh urged that the hands of the Committee should be entirely free. In spite of the feeling in the House that the representatives of the people alone were entitled to speak on behalf of the States, it was necessary that the issue should not be prejudiced at this stage. It should be left to the Committee to determine what was in the best interests of the people of India as a whole as well as the States people and then, if the House wanted to comment on those recommendations or decisions, there would be ample opportunity to do so.

Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai said that the condition of the Depressed Classes in the States was worse than that in other parts of the country. He hoped the Negotiating Committee would see to it that at least a few representatives of the Scheduled Castes were elected to the Assembly to protect the interests of the untouchables.

CHAMANLAL'S AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Diwan Chamanlal moved an amendment asking the Committee to report to the Constituent Assembly the result of the negotiations with the States Negotiating Committee. He said it was necessary that the conclusions of our Negotiating Committee should be brought before the House in order that it might be fully seized of the subject.

Mr. K. M. Munshi assured the House that whatever decision the Committee might arrive at would oe placed before the House and there was no reason to fear that the Committee would decide upon something which the House would disapprove. He had no hesitation in accepting Diwan Chamanlal's amendment and requested the movers of other amendmentments to withdraw theirs.

Other amendments were withdrawn and the Assembly passed the resolution, with Diwan Chamanlal's amendment.

Before the House took up consideration of the report of the Committee on the Rules of Procedure Dr. Rajendra Prasad announced that further discussion on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's resolution on the Declaration of Objectives would remain suspended till the House met again after the adoption of the Procedure Committee's report and the election of certain Committees.

RULES ALTERABLE

Mr. K. M. Munshi moving consideration of the Procedure Committee's report asked that in order to secure informality of discussion and dispatch, the House do go into Committee and its proceedings be held in camera.' He said that the Rules Committee had to work under great pressure because it was highly essential that before the Assembly dispersed the Rules were adopted and the organisation of the Constituent Assembly was functioning. The members of the Committee head devoted care and attention to every aspect of the Rules and it had had the assistance of distinguished Jurists like Sir B N. Rau and others at its disposal. Nevertheless there might be defects inaccuracies and omissions of certain points of view. But they were Rules which could be altered and amended, by the House.

Giving a broad outline of the Draft Rules Mr. Munshi mentioned that the Committee had changed the nomenclature of the permanent Chairman into President who would be the guardian of the Privileges of the Assembly, its spokesman and representative and is highest Executive Authority. The Assembly would have five Vice-Presidents of whom two would be elected and the remaining three would be the elected chairmen of the Three Sections who would be Ex-Officio Vice-Presidents.

In regard to quorum the Draft Rules provided that Two Fifths of the members be present both in the Union assembly and in its branches and the settling of the Provincial Constitution the required quorum was Two-Fifths of the representatives of

(Continued In Col. 2)

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NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 21.

The Bullion market was steady today with moderate business passing. The recent offtake has improved the market sentiment.

Posh silver opened today at Rs 138/10 and declined at Rs. 138 6 under scattered liquidation. At the decline there was renewed speculative buying and silver improved at Rs. 139 but realising appeared and the market reacted at Rs. 138/10. Ready silver was quoted at a premium of Rs. 4/8 at Rs. 143. Posh Gold opened at Rs. 95/10 and after declining at Rs. 95/9 advanced at Rs. 96/2 and steadied at Rs. 95/15. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 100/8 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 65/4.

Later on there was active buying and quotations recorded sharp improvement as under :—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	143	12	0
Posh Delivery	139	12	0
Ready Gold	101	0	0
Posh Delivery	96	10	0

GOLD PRICE DOWN IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 20 (U.P.A.): The Financial Institution reported yesterday that abundant offerings of gold pesos forced the price down drastically to 4-30 pesos per one peso of Gold.

One fifty-peso gold coin contains 37.5 grams of pure gold which is slightly more than an ounce.

This price decline occurred within the past few days from 4.55 pesos where it had remained for several weeks to 4-30 pesos.

Financiers were unable to agree on the reason for the sudden drop which represented a drop of about $2.16 per ounce of gold.

The Bank of Mexico, in contrast to the free market, quoted gold peso at 4.75 pesos.

NEW YORK SILVER DOWN HALF CENT

NEW YORK, Dec. 20, (U. P. A.): On the New York Bullion Market today silver was quoted at 85-3/4 cents per ounce, marking a decline of one-half cent from the previous day's level of 86-1/4 cents per ounce.

Traders credited the drop to the absence of buyers, saying that no foreign offerings or foreign bids were reported.

The volume of business transacted was again small, probably under 200,000 ounces, all of which was destined to domestic consumption.

MEXICO ANNOUNCES EXCHANGE RATE.

MEXICO CITY Dec. 20, (U. P. A.): The Mexican Government has decided to maintain the exchange rate between the U. S. dollar and the Mexican Peso at 4,855 pesos to one dollar. Mr. Carolos Novoa, Director General of the Bank of Mexico, announced that this decsiion was made "in accordance with the stipulations of the International Monetary Fund agreement. He said that the Government feels that such a fixed rate of exchange was beneficial to Mexico as "stable money is always the source of confidence for business and industry." Dollars are sold by the Bank of Mexico for 4.86 and bought for 4.85 pesos.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 20.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	98-1/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	114-13/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and further	107-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	121-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	123-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	10-13/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	85-1/2
National Bank of India	35-3/4

NEW YORK SILVER.

New York, Dec. 20.

United States price of Foreign Silver 85-3/4 cents.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.

American Telephone and Telegraph	166-3/4
Amerex Holding Co.	34-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	40-7/8
Chase National Bank	39
Sinclair Oil	15-3/4
Firestone Tyre Co.	57-1/4
General Electric Co.	36-1/2
General Motors	54-1/2
Ingersol Rand	130-1/2
International Nickel	36-1/8
National City Bank of New York	44-1/4
New York Central Rail Road Co.	19
Socony Vacuum Corporation	14-1/2
Texas Corporation	60
Union Carbon & Carbide	95-7/8
U.S. Smelting Refing Mining Co.	50-1/2
U.S. Steel Corporation Common	73-7/8

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.

Statement of the position of Scheduled Bank as at the close of business on the 13th December :—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	738,99,03,000
Time Liabilities in India	329,03,68,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	38,29,11,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,8281,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	73,76,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	73,15,27,000
Advances in. India	429,71,60,000
Bills discounted in India	22,43,10,000

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Dec. 21.

The local cotton market was quietly steady awaiting Government decision on ceiling prices. There was restricted business but in view of higher quotations for longer staple there is more disposition to tender finer varieties against January contract.

The market opened steady at Rs 461/8 for January delivery and quietened at Rs. 61/4 under scattered selling. At this level there was slightly improved buying and January advanced at Rs 462/8

The market ruled steady and closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. Jan.	463	6	0
I.C.C. March	476	0	0
I.C.C. May	485	0	0
I.C.C. July	495	8	0
I.C.C. Sept.	503	0	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton January Contract is 1505 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, Dec. 21.

	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Jan.	464-1/2	461	461-5 8
March	476-1/4	472-1/2	473
May	485	481-1/2	482
July	494-3/4	491-1/2	492-1/2
Sept.	502-1/4	499	500
Karachi 4F Jan.	50-7/0	49-14-9	50-1-3

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 20.

January	32.88+11
March	32.66+09
March highest	32.90+33
March lowest	32.56—01
May	32.16+06
July	30.80—
October	27.42—03
December	27.00—02
Middling Spot	33.81+12

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 20.

March	32.58+03
May	32.02+04
July	30.74+04
October	27.31—03
Middling Spot	32.85+05

LONDON SEED QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The following were closing prices of seeds on the London Market today :—

Linseed 135 pounds sterling per ton

Castorseed (firsts) 110 pounds sterling per ton.

Groundnuts 56 pounds and 10 shillings per ton.

Pepper one shilling per pound.

CHICAGO WHEAT MODERATELY ACTIVE

CHICAGO, Dec. 20, (U. P. A.): On the Chicago Commodity Exchange today wheat was moderately active and prices were lower on the optimistic Government crop estimate It was estimated that the winter wheat crop would reach a record figure of 950 million bushels plus that the normal spring wheat yield would give the domestic supply next year 1,200 million bushels

NEW YORK SEED QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20: The following were closing prices of seeds on the New York Market today :—

White Pepper 50 to 55 cents per pound.

Black Pepper 55 to 60 cents per pound.

Castoorseeds dol. 250 nominal per long ton.

Cottonseeds dol. 90 to dol. 110 per ton.

Flaxseed dol. 7.25 per bushel.

Peanuts 17-1/2 to 18 cents per pound nom.

Linseed Oil 34.5 to 35 cents per pound.

CALICUT MARKET

CALICUT, Dec. 21.

Coiryarn Beypore 175/185; Quilandy 205/215; Fibre Garbled 177/8, Ungarbled 167/8; Cocoanuts Raw 175; Dry 200; Cocoanut Oil 425; Copra Office 275; Dilpasand 325: Madrasnottam 500; Goodgooda 400; Pepper Wynaad 590; Country 580; Dry Ginger Chernad 380; Ernad 375; Coffee Robusta 85; Timber Pali 52/55; Junglewood 32; Vellapine 45; Benteak 52; Teak 95/100 Mango 4/4; Teak 17/20; Rosewood 16 17/8.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 21.

The market was steady with a restricted business. Some outstanding contracts are being settled. Castorseeds May opened at Rs. 115/10 and improved at Rs. 115/15. Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS:—			
December/January	21	0	0
January/March	20	12	0
Khandesh Ready	22	0	0
Coromandal	21	8	0
Bold	21	0	0
LINSEED:—			
Ready	26	0	0
February/March	23	12	0
TILSEEDS:—			
December/January	33	4	0
Ready	38	8	0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Navlakhi Ready	25	12	0
December/February Navlakhi	24	8	0
Goa Delivery	25	8	0
Bombay Delivery	25	0	0
May Delivery	115	14	0
GROUNDNUTS OIL:—			
Bombay Mills	16	0	0
Up-country Mills	15	4	0
January Delivery	13	11	0
Linseed Oil	18	0	0
Cottonseed Oil	15	12	0

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Gandhiji's Walking Tour

Will Meet Jawahar Before Starting

POONA, December 20. (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi's walking tour will start after he meets Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru some time by the end of December.

It is learnt that Mahatma Gandhi is determined to go on his tour alone and that none excepting Professor Nirmal Bose, his Bengali interpreter, will be allowed to join him. It is however likely that Shri Parasuram, Mahatma Gandhi's stenographer, may also accompany him but it is believed that Mahatma Gandhi during his walking tour will dispense with all secretarial work. Even pressmen will not be permitted to embarrass such a mission by joining Mahatma Gandhi.

Mahatma Gandhi's tour, it is further learnt, may be delayed if Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's visit is delayed at the last moment.

Mahatma Gandhi intends walking about six miles a day and he will move from village to village spreading his theory of 'ahimsa' among both Hindus and Muslims.

Nandanpur, about five miles from Srirampur (Noakhali) is most likely to be the first village he will visit

RESTORATION OF PEACE IN NOAKHALI

Amtus Salam To Fast If People Disregard Her Advice

SRIRAMPUR, (Noakhali), Dec. 20 (A.P.I.): Amtus Salam, a Muslim inmate of Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram was on hunger strike for some days in the village of Rajarampur, it is learnt here.

Amtus Salam is working under Gandhiji's direction for restoration of brotherhood in Noakhali since the beginning of his tour. She was allotted firstly Dhashgharia village when Gandhiji's followers were given different dispositions to carry on the work of peace according to the principles of Gandhiji. On Wednesday last Amtus Salam came to Gandhiji at night with Mr. Satish Das Guota and broke her fast by taking orange. She had decided to fast herself unto death on an issue which people of a locality in her centre disregarded. The people, however later came to terms and Amtus Salam broke her fast The real cause of her fast, it is learnt, is in connection with her demand for return of some looted goods. It is learnt that she intends another fast on an issue of a similar nature

GREATEST EXPERIMENT OF HIS LIFE TIME

Gandhiji Completes Month Of Lonely Life In Srirampur

SRIRAMPUR, Dec. 21 (U.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi completed yesterday one month of his "lonely life" in Shrirampur. On Nov. 20 he started from the Kazirkhil camp all alone supporting his frail body on his long bamboo pole when his companions and others gave him a hearty send-off with tears in their eyes.

During his one month's stay in the calm and quiet atmosphere of Srirampur village, Gandhiji carried on the work of his peace mission among the villagers belonging to both communities. He visited a large number of Muslims' houses of Srirampur village, attending a number of peace committee meetings at Ramganj and Chandpur, heard the tale of sufferings of both the Muslims and the Hindus and tried to help them in all possible ways.

In his lonely life, he tries to do everything himself. During the period of one month Gandhiji sometimes did his cooking, arranged his own things, massaging his own body and acting as his own doctor. He offered his early morning prayers all alone, recited prayer hymns and himself sang prayer songs.

"I am having the greatest experiment of my lifetime", this is what the Mahatma is heard saying to his visitors.

MAHATMA'S INTEREST IN INDIA DEBATE

SRIRAMPUR, Dec. 21 (U.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi is following the newspaper reports on the recent India debate in the House of Commons and the House of Lords with great interest He was seen last night personally going through the proceedings of the British Parliament on India.

Gopinath and Smti. Thankamani, the well-known Kathakali artistes as they appear in the new dance composition in their Madras programme. Gopinath plays the role of 'Pururavas' and Thankamani as 'Urvasi'.

U. P. MINISTER'S PLEA FOR JOINT PEACE SQUADS

LUCKNOW, Dec. 21 (A.P.I.): A proposal for the formation of peace squads comprising Hindus and Muslims to fight the demon of communalism" was made by Mr. Nisar Ahmad Sherwani, Minister for Agriculture, U. P., addressing a representative meeting of the Central Peace Committee, Lucknow.

Mr. Sherwani said the unfortunate communal disturbances in various parts of India were the creation of "devils, not of human beings."

He declared that the fair name of religion was being exploited by interested parties to gain their personal ends.

I. L. O. Linked To U. N. O.

LAKE SUCCESS (New York), Dec. 20 (Reuter): A protocol which enforces the agreement bringing the International Labour Organisation into official relationship with the United Nations as a specialised agency under the Co-ordinating authority of the Economic and Social Council was signed today.

M. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the U. N. O. signed for the U.N.O. and Mr. Edward J. Phelan, Director-General of the I.L.O., for his organisation.

Mr. Phelan will keep his post as Director-General of the I.L.O. officer.

U.K. EXPORTS INCREASE BY 117 PER CENT

LONDON, Dec. 20 (Reuter): The value of United Kingdom exports in November was £92,100,000—exceeding the previous peak month of July by £200,000. Allowing for the rise in prices since 1938 and during the current year, the value of exports in November is estimated at 117 per cent of 1938.

"INDIA'S LOSS IS ENGLAND'S GAIN"

British Doctor On Future Of I. M. S. Personnel

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21.

That the Indian Medical Service Officers would be welcomed in England after the termination of the Secretary of States' Services in India was remarked by Dr. Soutter, while addressing the medical profession of Delhi, recently.

Dr. Soutter, an ex-President of the British Medical Association and Senior Surgeon of the London Hospital is now in India as a member of a British Medical Mission to find out how Britain's National Health Observation Act has been received amongst the British Army personnel here.

In the question of the termination of the Secretary of State's Services in India, Soutter, mentioning the Indian Medical Service remarked "In the Indian Medical Service you have a group of men highly trained in administration. They are the people we just want for initiating our Act. Your loss will be our gain."

Newsprint Shortage Hits Tokyo Press

TOKYO, Dec. 20, (U. P. A.): The newsprint shortage which has already forced the "Osaka Mainichi" to cut its Osaka and Tokyo editions to a single tabloid size page daily today affected Tokyo's leading newspapers, including "Mainichi, Asahi" and "Yomiuri Hochi"

REGISTRATION FEE ON SILVER BAR TRANSACTIONS

INDORE, Dec. 21 (API). The Government of Indore have levied a registration fee at one pice per 700 tolas (or a fraction thereof) on silver bar transactions in the mofussil, both the buyer and the seller will pay the fee.

"Stalin Is 67"

LONDON, Dec. 21 (Reuter): Generalissimo Joseph Stalin is 67 to-day.

The Moscow Radio recalled the anniversary by a brief announcement in its early news bulletin which said "Sixty-seven years ago on December 21. 1879, J. V. Stalin was born at Gori."

No further comment was made by the announcer.

The "U.P.A." adds:- Generalissimo Josef Stalin observed his 67th birthday behind the iron curtain of Soviet censorship to-day amid persistent rumours that he is gradually delegating his dictatorial powers to trusted colleagues because of failing health.

His whereabouts were a mystery but it generally was believed that he was at the northern Caucasian resort of Sochi on the Black Sea. He has not made a public appearance since September 8 when he reviewed troops on Soviet Tank Day in Moscow.

The military commanders of the four occupation zones in Germany sent messages of congratulation to Stalin from Berlin yesterday.

Joglekar Warns Against Economic Nationalism

LONDON, December 21. (U.P.I.): "We must take a serious note of the ominous developments in the Western Trade Union Movements", said Mr. K. N. Joglekar, the Indian Labour Leader who is now here, to the "United Press of India" giving his impression of the trade union movement in Europe.

"It seemed clear to us', Mr. Joglekar said, "that many Western countries are lining up with the employers and their respective National Governments. The danger is real and serious for all Colonial and Undeveloped countries. Even the countries where Workers' organisations are predominant in the State, must be perturbed by the new Economic Nationalism which may not be far removed from the essence of imperialism".

Azarbaijan Officials In Custody

LONDON, December 21. (U.P.I.): Teheran messages report that Dr. DJavid Governor General of the Iranian Azerbaijan, and Mr. Shabestari, Chairman of the Iranian Provincial Assembly, who have been brought to Teheran are being held in the police jail.

Bengali Daily's Security Forfeited

CALCUTTA, December 21. (A.P.I.): The Bengal Government have forfeited, under the Press Emergency Powers Act, the security of Rs. 2 000 deposited by the Bengali daily "Pratyaha" and a similar sum deposited by the press where it is printed. The action which has been taken in connection with an article published by the paper in November is the first of its kind since the August 16 disturbances.

The editor of the evening English daily "Jai Hind" has been summoned to answer a second charge under the Bengal special powers ordinance in connection with the publication of a statement on the happenings in Noakhali.

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Ranji Trophy

BIHAR'S POOR START

96 For 4 Wkts. At Lunch

JAMSHEDPUR, Dec. 21 (API): The first round match in the East Zone of the Ranji Trophy between Bihar and Holkar began here to-day.

Bihar winning the toss batted first, sending in Banerjee and B. Zen to the bowling of Gaikwad and Vaide. There was an early change when Mushtaq Ali came in place of Gaikwad but Sen promptly drove Mushtaq to the boundary. C. S. Nayudu coming in place of Vaide completed the double change at twelve. Banerjee got two successive fours off C S. Nayudu. Sarwate then replaced Mushtaq and almost had Banerjee caught in the slips but the ball went to the boundary for four. In the same over, however, Sarwate bowled Banerjee for 17. The first wicket falling at 23. The second wicket fell at 27 when Bachi was bowled for one. After A. Roy was out l.b.w. to C. S. Nayudu, the first fifty of the innings appeared on the board after 54 minutes' play. C. K. Nayudu came on at 83 and got Dutt caught by Mushtaq Ali. At lunch the score was 96 for four wickets.

BIHAR (FIRST INNINGS)

S N Banerjee b Sarwate	17
Bijoy Sen (not out)	37
S. Bagchi b Sarwate	1
A Roy l.b.w. b C S Nayudu	2
Mantu Dutt c Mushtaq b Col. Nayudu	15
B Patnaik (not out)	7
Extras	17
Total (for 4 wkts. at lunch)	96

ANTI-COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATIONS IN RIO

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 20 (UPA): Police guards at the Soviet Embassy were redoubled to-day following anti-Communist street demonstrations and newspaper demands that Russian Ambassador Jacob Suritz be given his passport as a result of a diplomatic incident involving the Secretary of the Brazilian Embassy in Moscow.

Fuel Shortage Hits Austin Car Co.

Factory To Be Closed After Christmas

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 20 (Reuter): One of the leading British car manufacturers, the Austin Motor Car Company which produces 2,000 to 2,200 motor vehicles weekly, to-day notified its 17,000 workers here that after Christmas its factory will close as a result of fuel shortage. The workers who will be actually affected by this stoppage total 14,633, as commercial and office staff will continue to work. Mr. L. P. Lord, Chairman of the Austin Company announced this decision.

The Ministry of Fuel and Power issued a statement to-day, however, that it already has in hand the question of supplementing coal supplies to Austin and other firms in Birmingham and that if every firm practised a rigid economy in coal consumption, there was no reason why there should be a complete stoppage.

Lady Cripps In London

LONDON, December 20. (Reuter): When Lady Cripps, President of the British United Aid to China Fund arrived by air here today she was met by the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Chen Cheng who presented her with a poem written by himself "On Her Safe Retur From Her Goodwill Mission To China"

Lady Cripps was also met by her husband, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, Dr. Cheng's wife and Sir Ralph Cochrane, C.-in-C. Transport Command.

BHAVNAGAR TO HAVE SCIENCE INSTITUTE

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 18.

The long-felt need of Kathiawar to have a Science Institute for their nationals will be satisfied very shortly. The Bhavnagar Government have accepted one of the recommendations of the State Post-War Reconstruction Committee to establish a separate Science Institute at Bhavnagar.

The Institute will provide facilities for students upto M.Sc. and Ph.D. in various branches of Science and will give training for various diploma courses.

It is estimated the cost of the building will be about Rs. 10 lakhs.

WILL CONGRESS ACCEPT DECEMBER 6 STATEMENT?

Constitutional Experts Regard Non-Acceptance May Affect Position In Interim Govt.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21 (UPI): Gandhiji's definite lead to the people of Assam in Section C and also to Sikhs in Section B, indicating what they should do when the Constituent Assembly would divide itself up into sections as contemplated in paragraph 19 under Clause 4 seems to have produced tremendous repercussions among the rank and file of the Congress representatives in the Constituent Assembly.

For one thing, it is reported to have stiffened the back of the Assam representatives. Indeed, the Assam Premier Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, armed as he is now with Gandhiji's clear direction to stand out of all proceedings relating to the Section C right from the beginning, is understood to have made it plain to the Congress High Command that the representatives of Assam shall not acquiesce in any course of action which might either directly or by implication exposes the people of Assam to the danger of being dominated by Bengal's majority in Section C.

Mr. Bardoloi is reported to have declared in a party meeting of the Congress members in the Constituent Assembly yesterday and the day before that the Assam representatives in the Constituent Assembly had been sent with a clear mandate in this behalf by the Assam Provincial Assembly and it would be well-nigh impossible for them to depart from the implications of that mandate.

Gandhiji's views about the likely result of the reference to the Federal Court are also understood to have influenced considerably the rank and file against any such move.

CONGRESS DILEMMA

The most important question which is understood to be engaging the attention of the Congress High Command at the present moment is: whether it would be expedient on the part of the Congress to accept the implications of His Majesty's Government's statement of December 6 and allow the section to function as contemplated in the Cabinet Mission's statement of May 16, reserving to themselves right to retire from sectional proceedings if and when they find the least indication of an attempt on the part of the majority groups in either B or C Sections to coerce the minorities into accepting the constitution which would affect them prejudicially and invoke the provision contained in the last paragraph of His Majesty's Government's statement of December 6.

Another possible line of action would be for the Congress to ignore His Majesty's Government's statement of December 6 altogether and allow the minorities in the Sections B and C to retire as soon as the stage of the Constituent Assembly dividing itself up into sections is reached. The implication of this latter step is being seriously discussed by the members of the Congress Bloc in the Constituent Assembly.

The United Press of India special representative gathers that constitutional experts among the Congress members do not regard as free from doubt the proposition as to whether the decision on the part of the Congress to ignore His Majesty's Government's latest statement might not be constructed as virtual non-acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's long-term plan. If this point of view is eventually found to be tenable, then other important consequences may also follow and one of them would be related to the position of the Congress members in the Interim Government.

It is expected that top-ranking Congress leaders would discuss these issues with Gandhiji during their forthcoming visit to Noakhali.

TEMPLE ENTRY BILL FOR ORISSA

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21 (API): A Temple Entry Bill proposed to be introduced in the Orissa Assembly, which commences its budget session on January 17, has been published.

The Bill which seeks to remove the religious disabilities of Harijans, authorises and indemnifies trustees, officers and others in respect of entry into and worship in Hindu temples by Harijans.

The Government of Orissa have already passed a bill during its September session removing certain social disabilities of Harijans in Hindu society.

5-DAY WEEK FOR BRITISH COAL MINERS

LONDON, Dec. 19 (Reuter): British coal miners will begin a five-day week, four months after the taking over of mines by the National Coal Board, it is announced.

The Board said in an announcement that following an earlier promise by the Labour Government, it had granted this chief demand of the Miners' Union in principle and fixed May 1 as the date for its actual introduction.

The Government has long wished to grant the miners a five-day week but has hesitated to do so at present when coal consumption is more than the production.

The Minister for Fuel and Power, Mr. Emmanuel Shinwell, sent out a circular to the industries a few days ago, asking for fuel economies because of the coal deficit.

In view of all this, the Government and the Coal Board have tended to link the granting of a five-day week to miners to measures for overcoming manpower shortage.

One of the contemplated measures is the employment of Polish miners in Britain.

The Miners' Union had refused to allow the employment of Poles before the five day week was granted and even now has not committed itself on this issue of foreign labour.

STATES & NEHRU'S RESOLUTION

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20 (API).—Mataraj virbhadra Shinhji of Dungarpur, a member of the States Negotiating Committee, has intimated his concurrence with the statement recently issued by Sir Sultan Ahmed, Sir Mirza Ismail, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Sardar D. K. Sen and Sardar K. M. Panickar about the resolution moved by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constituent Assembly.

PAKISTAN WOULD BALKANISE INDIA

Goodwin Hopes This Country Will Remain Within British Commonwealth

MADRAS, Dec. 21, (A.P.I.): The hope that a free India would choose to remain within the British Commonwealth of nations "to bring about that reconciliation of the Eas and the West on which the survival of human civilisation may come, in the end, to depend" was expressed by Mr. J. S. Goodwin, president of the Madras Branch of the European Association speaking here today.

REJECTION OF PAKISTAN

Speaking of Pakistan, which he described "a major issue" he declared that he fully supported Cabinet Mission in its rejection. "We are aware of the arguments for and against" he said, "but the granting of Pakistan would rob India of the one unquestioned boon which British rule has given her—Unity"

"India in fact would be balkanised and instead of being a peaceful and Stable element in the new international structure it might well become, like the Balkans in the past a breeding ground of world war."

NO WAR MATERIALS FOR GERMANY

HAMBURG, Dec. 20 (Reuter): Germany is forbidden to manufacture, import, export, transport and store war materials under a law—known as Law No. 43 signed by the Allied Control Council today, the British-controlled German News Agency reported.

The Council, sitting under Gen. Joseph McNarney, Commander of the United States Zone, also cabled greetings to Generalissimo Stalin who is 67 tomorrow.

Molotov In Germany

BERLIN, December 20. (Reuter): M. Vzacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, arrived at Staaken airport east of Berlin today on his way to Moscow after attending the United Nations General Assembly.

As soon as he landed, he was driven to the Russian Headquarters at Karlshorst for a short conference with Marshal Vassily Sokolovsky Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Occupation Forces in Germany.

Molotov Back In Moscow

MOSCOW, Dec. 21 (Reuter): M. Vyacheslav Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and M. Andrei Vyshinsky who have been in New York attending meetings of the U.N.O. arrived back here today by air.

RATLAM, Dec. 20, (A. P. I.): Her Highness Shreemathi Maji Sahiba Shri Jhativani Ji Sahiba, step mother of His Highness the Maharaja of Ratlam died on Friday morning.

Govt. Protection To Chemical Industries

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21 (A.P.I.): The Government of India have announced their decision to grant protection to four chemical industries, namely calcium chloride, photo-chemicals, bichromates and phosphates, and phosphoric acid. Government have rejected the claim for protection made by a fifth industry, namely the butter colour industry.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE

On calcium chloride, the existing standard rate of 36 per cent 'ad valorem' and the preferential rates of 24 per cent on manufactures of U.K. or of British Colony and 12 per cent on imports from Burma will be replaced by specific protective duties of Rs. 4/14, Rs. 3/4 and Rs. 1/10 per cwt respectively. The entire position will be reviewed during the year 1947. The Government of India have decided that the continuance of protection will be dependent upon the firm the pioneer magnesia works, the sole applicant, converting itself into a public limited company. They also agree that the accounts relating to the trading activities of the firm be separated from those relating to the main chemicals.

PHOTO CHEMICALS

On the photo-chemicals industry, Government have decided to replace the existing standard duty on sodium thiosulphate by a specific duty of Rs. 7/8 psr cwt., and the preferential revenue duties on imports from the U. K. and Burma by specific protective duties of Rs. 5 and Rs. 2/8 per cwt respectively. In regard to imports of sodium sulphate and sodium bisulphite, the existing revenue duties will be replaced by specific protective duties of Rs. 12 Rs. 8 and Rs. 4 per cwt. respectively. Government say they attach great importance to the quality of photo-cnemicals produced by the industry being comparable to that of similar products imported from the U. K. and the U.S.A. and propose to satisfy themselves that the quality of the indigenous products is maintained at this level.

BICHROMATES

On the bichromates industry, Government have decided to replace the existing revenue duty of 30 per cent on sodium bichromates, potassium bichromates and all schrome compounds by a protective 'ad valorem' duty of 30 per cent for a period of one year in the first instance. Goverument declare their intention to review the position during the course of 1947 by re-investigating the costs of a firm which has actually produced 600 tons in a year, the output of an economic prescribed by the Tariff Board.

PHOSPHATES

The Government of India have decided to levy a specific protective duty of Rs. 23 per cwt in place of the present 30 per cent "ad valorem" revenue duty on phosphoric acid, and specific protective duty at the rate of Rs. 11 per cwt. on all imports of sodium phosphates. They have decided to defer action as regards the acid calcium phosphate industry still such time as it has established to the satisfaction of Government that it has successfully produced and is capable of producing this chemical to the requisite quality and in sufficient quantity Government are also taking steps to ensure supply of sulphuric acid to the industry at a price not exceeding Rs. 160 per ton.

I. T. B. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Government of India's decisions are based on the recommendations of the Indian Tariff Board constituted in November 1945 with Sir Shanmukham Chetty as chairman and Mr. C. C. Desai Dr. Nazir Ahmed and Dr. H. L. Dey as members.

Kachru To Probe Into Communist Activity

HYDERABAD (Dn.), December 20. (A.P.I.): Mr. Dwarakanath Kachru, General Secretary, All-India States Peoples' Conference, who has arrived in the State to study Communist activities and consequent Government action, left on a tour of villages in the Suryapet and Jangoan Taluks.

Earlier Mr. Kachru met Sir Mirza Ismail, President of the Nizam's Executive Council, and also Mr S. M. Razvi, Chief Secretary.

A deputation from the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, which has arrived in Hyderabad for the same purpose, also left for the affected places after interviewing Sir Mirza Ismail an Mr. Razvi.

In the fateful spring of 1939 Fascism triumphed in Spain. Spanish democracy lay prostrate, mortally wounded, and its leaders had to flee to Mexico, the United States, Britain and France. The syndicalist, communist, socialist and trade union movements, once the envy of Europe,

Use Constituent Assembly To Push Out Britain

JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN URGES PREPARATION FOR REVOLUTION

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 21. (U.P.I.): "The British power in India is tottering to its fall. It has grown weaker also in the international sphere. Britain was a first-rate power in 1939 but to-day she is a third-rate power. India is now on the threshhold of her freedom and the British game is to stem the spirit that animated India towards her goal of Complete Independence."

Thus declared Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, member of the Congress Working Committee, who arrived here from Benares yesterday morning, in a largely-attended public meeting last evening.

Mr. Narayan said that the formation of the Interim Government had given a ray of hope at the outset, but now it had turned otherwise. Since the joining of the Muslim League the picture completely changed. All hopes are now centred on the Constituent Assembly, he observed.

The speaker said, that he always held the view that the Constituent Assembly had no sanction behind it to implement the decisions arrived at by it. The British were out to put hindrances in the way of India framing her own constitution. The Constituent Assembly, however, he said, could be made a battle-front for the country's freedom.

Continuing, Mr. Narayan said that if struggle was inevitable preparations for it must follow immediately. The lessons of the 1942 movement are still fresh in the minds of our people and they must be fully given effect to, he added.

Referring to the communal disturbances Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan said that neither the Hindus nor the Muslims gained by the disturbances, the only party that benefitted out of them was the British. They were out to ignite such fires as would consume the forces of nationalism, which had been gaining ground in the country, he pointed out.

Concluding, the socialist leader said: "Compromise will be of no avail towards achieving independence and the country should be so prepared to face any eventualities confronting it to achieve its long-cherished goal."

Revolution Inevitable

The A.P.I. adds:—

ALLAHABAD, December 20:—Revolutionary struggle for the freedom of the country was inevitable and it would be a revolution born out of the present Constituent Assembly, said Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan, Congress Socialist Leader addressing a large gathering this evening at Purshottamdas Tandon Park.

Welcoming Pandit Nehru's resolution moved in the Constituent Assembly, Mr. Narayan said that if the leaders kept to that ideal the Constituent Assembly would one day become the front for the future struggle. When the Constituent Assembly had prepared a constitution for a free India and the Britishers, as their present declarations indicate, refuse to accept it for the whole country, the President of the Assembly would ask the Viceroy to Quit India and that would be a signal for the struggle, he said.

Communists Step Up Attack On Peiping

PEIPING, Dec. 20, (U P. A.): Press repotrs today said communist forces had stepped up their attacks against the outer defence ring of Peiping and threatened Hwantsun, 11 miles south.

The newspaper "Hsin Min Pao said that a Red vanguard was within half a mile of Hwantsun. It said Nationalist reinforcements were rushing to the scene.

Three thousand Communists were also reported massing around Lutai, on the Peiping-Mukden Railway, 47 miles north-east of Tientsin.

Urge Withdrawal Of U. S. Troops From China

SHANGHAI, Dec. 20., (U. P. A.): The newspaper "Ta Kung Pao" today urged that the United States consider reducing or outright withdrawing the American troops in China.

The newspaper editorially supported President Truman's policy of continued U. S. mediation and aid to the National Government but said the mediators must move carefully to avoid 'going to fire-fighting with a bundle of kindling wood."

The editorial noped the United States would help China to 'enhance its friendly relations with all powers. . . . At least we hope the United States will not cause China to provoke bad feeling in other friendly nations.'

RESTRICTIONS ON POST PARCELS TO MADRAS WITHDRAWN

MADRAS, Dec 20 (A. P. I.): 'As through running of trains is expected to be restored between Madras and Bombay from December 21 1946, restrictions recently imposed on the acceptance of unregistered parcels, registered parcels and insured articles for all places which are normally conveyed over the Madras-Guntakal railway section will be withdrawn on December 22, 1946," says a 'communique' issued to-day by the Postmaster-General, Madras.

POONA COLLEGE STUDENTS ON STRIKE

POONA, Dec. 21. (A.P.I.): Nearly 350 students of the N M. Wadia College residing in nostels of the college have decided not to partake of food from the messes attached to the hostels in protest against the increased charges for food from the month of January 1947. The students gathered outside the messes last evening and started picketing. Ten students including four lady students started hunger strike last night in front of the messes and are still continuing the hunger strike. The college authorities have closed the messes.

Nearly all the students of the college went on strike this morning in sympathy with their colleagues in the hostels.

7 Indian Soldiers To Face Trial

Charged With Mutinous Attack And Murder Of British Officers

SINGAPORE, Dec. 20 (Reuter): The trial for mutiny of 7 Indian Other Ranks of the Hong Kong and Singapore Royal Artillery is expected to begin here on December 27. The men are charged with mutinously attacking and murdering Captain Williams, their Commanding Officer, and four British non-Commissioned Officers in March 1942. The five victims were killed in their beds shortly before the Japanese took over the island.

KRISHNA MENON LEAVES FOR LONDON

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (Reuter): Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian delegate to the United Nations, left by air today for London. He told Reuter that his plans depended upon his instructions from the Indian Government.

In a brief interview he said "I think the United Nations has made a good start but a great deal depends on what the big powers do in the next months."

5 Yards Cloth Per Adult

MADRAS, Dec. 20 (API): The flat uniform mill-cloth ration of five yards throughout the province, that was to have come into force on December 1, will now take effect from the new year.

The quantity of the ration will be five yards per adult per vear and two yards per child, as recently announced by the Madras Government in a press note.

New Chief Of Commerce Chamber

BOMBAY, December 21. (A.P.I.): Mr. A L. Hutson, Managing Director of the Bombay Company Ltd., has been elected President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1947-48. Mr. Hutson was a member of the General Committee in 1940 and 1941 and Vice-President in 1943 and President in 1944

YOU CAN HAVE MORE KEROSENE

A Press Note issued by the Supply Commissioner, Bombay, says that the value of unit on K. H. cards for non-lighting purposes of Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District for the month of December 1946 has been revised from ¼ gallon to 5/8 gallon.

Those cardholders who have already purchased their quota of kerosene for the month of December against KH cards at the rate of ¼ gallon per unit, will be issued their remaining quota of 1/8 gallon per KH unit if they present their cards at their shops.

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MOVE FOR UNITED KERALA

BOMBAY, Dec. 20 (API).—An All-India Convention of Representatives of Keralites in areas outside Kerala is to be shortly held in Bombay with the object of mobilising popular opinion among Keralites in different parts of the country for the unification of Kerala into one province.

Announcing this in a Press Statement, Mr. C. K. Narayanaswamy Chairman of the Kerala Unification Committee of Bombay, says that the question of reorganising provinces in India on a linguistic basis is not one that can at all be ignored or shelved. The All-India Convention for the redistribution of Provinces on linguistic basis held in Delhi on the eve of the Constituent Assembly meeting has already focussed attention on the necessity of consideration of administrative units in the future Indian constitution.

Mr. Narayanaswamy appeals to all Keralites to extend fully their support and co-operation to the forthcoming All-India Convention to be held in Bombay of representatives of Keralites outside Kerala to demand a united Kerala.

STAND FIRM BY YOUR IDEALS

Deshmukh Makes Appeal To Indians In S. Africa

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (Reuter): A dramatic appeal to Indians in South Africa to "stand firm for the ideals for which you have made so much sacrifice" is made by Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, High Commissioner for India in South Africa—who is here as a delegate to the United Nations—in a message to Ahmed Ismail, President of the South African Indian Congress in Cape Town.

The message was today handed by Mr Deshmukh to Mr. P. R. Pather member of the South African Indian Congress on the eve of his return to South Africa. Mr. Pather with his two South African Indian Congress colleagues—Messrs. E. I. Major and A Christopher will visit Washington tomorrow for an interview with the United States Government's officials before leaving for South Africa.

British Diplomats Arrive In Cairo For Treaty Talks

CAIRO, Dec 20 (Reuter): Sir Ronald Ian Campbell British Ambassador to Egypt and Sir Walter Smart British Minister arrived in Cairo today from Britain.

The arrival was expected to herald resumption of negotiations for revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

MOLOTOV AND VISHINSKY IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Dec. 20, (U. P. A.): Soviet Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotov and Vice-Commissar Andrei Vishinsky arrived in Berlin by plane today en route to Moscow.

The Russian party paused here on their flight to Moscow from London, but Russian officials refused to reveal when the planes would take off for the Soviet capital.

CADETS DISCHARGED AFTER 8 MONTHS' TRAINING

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 19.—The surprising and inexplicable rejection of trainees for Army commissions from the Nagpur University has perplexed the authorities and it is feared this action may have further repurcussions in future recruitment.

It is stated that many bright young students were allowed to apply for permanent commissions. After eight months training, they were sent out of the Indian Military Academy as "unsuitable for being officers in the fighting forces.

This action came to the students, to their parents and the University as a bolt from the blue, because it was felt that if any weeding out process was necessary it should have been adopted at a much earlier stage after the rigorous and elaborate examination of the candidates by the Selection Boards.

This rejection almost synchronised with the radio appeal made by Pandit Nehru and Sardar Baldev Singh, members of the Interim Government, to Indian youths to enrol themselves in the country's fighting services.

In the absence of any explanation, the action of the military authorities seems to run counter to the appeal made by India's representatives. If this is so, Indianization is a farce!

INDIAN POST-GRADUATE ENGINEERS IN U.S.

Prof. Sundaram Says They Should Be Absorbed In Indian Industrial Programme

LONDON, Dec. 20. (Reuter): If Indian Post-Graduate Engineers, now being trained in the United States, are given the opportunity of taking an active part in Indian industrialisation programme on their return within the next 10 years, the country should be completely electrified and should have a number of basic industries such as metallurgy and minerology, according to Professor M. S. Sundaram, Educational Adviser to the Indian Embassy in Washington.

Professor Sundaram has arrived here for consultations about exchange of Indian students in Britain and the United States.

He said: "What India lacks more than anything else is coal, but we can easily get all power we want by means of a hydro-electric scheme. Indian Engineers are now being trained in this work in the United States and the United States Bureau of Reclamation is willing to train many more.

Despite the fact that there is a craze for higher education in the United States to-day and that enrolments at all of the bigger Universities have more than trebled this year, they are still catering splendidly for Indian Post-Graduate students.

A.-I. Students' Congress

BOMBAY, Dec. 20 (API.) The tenth session of the All-India Students' Congress will be held in Delhi on December 28 announces the propaganda Secretary of the Students Congress.

Pandit Ramsumer Shukla (president of the Students Congress) will preside and Mr. Jayaprakash Narain will inaugurate the conference.

Pt Jawaharlal Nehru will be presented with a gold platter weighing 58 tolas in the open session.

The Students Congress has received congratulatory messages from the Soviet Youth's Organisation and the National Union of Students of England and Wales.

All India Students Federation,

A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Students' Federation will be held in Delhi on December 28 to make preparations for the tenth annual conference of the Federation which will be held in Delhi on January 3 states the General Secretary of the Federation.

Mr Mrinalkanti Bose President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, will inaugurate the conference.

12-Crore Irrigation Plan For Punjab

LAHORE, Dec. 17 (API): The Governor of the Punjab will perform the opening ceremony of Thal a canal headwork at Dadkhel District Mianwali on January 7 next.

The Thal project which comprises a barrage three quarter of a mile wide across the Indus river at Dadukhel has been so framed as to irrigate the area which are dependent for their agriculture on scanty and often erratic rainfalls and are in badly need of irrigation. The scheme will be benefitting Mianwali Muzaffargarh and Shahpur Districts. It is further hoped that it will provide for the settlement of large number of demobilised soldiers.

A 12-CRORE PROJECT

The whole of the project covering ultimately an area of nearly two million acres is estimated to cost approximately 12 crores of rupees. With the completion of Rasul and Thal projects the Punjab Government is confident that it would be able to complete its five year post-war development plan.

Valuable Govt. Records Burnt

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21, (API): Considerable damage was caused to some Government of India records by a fire which broke out early this morning in a building in Central Avenue.

Originating accidentally from an oven in the third floor of the building, the fire, it is stated, gradually spread to the fourth floor where an office of the Central Government is located. Some valuable records are reported to have been burnt.

The fire was however, brought under control quickly by the fire brigade and no one was injured.

AMARNATH JHA'S NEW ASSIGNMENT

ALLAHABAD Dec. 20 (A.P.I.): According to a notification published in the United Provinces Gazette dated December 21, Pandit Amarnath Jha, who has recently submitted his resignation from the Vice-Chancellorship of the Allahabad University, has been appointed Chairman of the Public Service Commission, United Provinces, with effect from April 1, 1947.

NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR FOR ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY

Dr. Tara Chand Elected

ALLAHABAD Dec. 20 (A.P.I.): Dr. Tara Chand was elected Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University by the University Court at its annual meeting held this evening. It will be recalled Dr. Amarnath Jha had submitted his resignation from the Vice-Chancellorship. The Court also had the budget estimates from the coming year.

"C. R." ON NEGLECT OF INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS

INDORE, Dec. 20 (API): "We have a great culture and a great literature of which we can be proud, but in the field of writing history or in preserving historical records and materials we must admit we have shown deplorable neglect" said Mr. C Rajagopalachari, Member for Education, Government of India, opening the 23rd session of the Indian Historical Records Commission at Indore this evening.

Pointing out that no country in the world could have been the scene of as many events and movements of historic significance as this country before reaching the stage of civilisation and polity which governed our people when the British took possession, the Education Member said: "Yet our literature is so miserably poor in respect of history and our care and concern for historic materials is scandalously defective. It is only in recent times that we have been putting forth something like sustained effort in this direction."

Voluntary work could achieve a great deal, said Mr Rajagopalachari, but the time had arrived for orderly effort on the part of the State whether it be in the Provinces or in Indian States and there was need for a well-co-ordinated and uniform policy regarding finding and storage of historical documents throughout India.

ENVOYS TO INTER-ASIAN CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI Dec 20 (API.) With regard to invitations issued for the Inter-Asian Relations Conference further enquiries show that invitations to Australia and New Zealand were sent only to the Institute of International Affairs Sydney Institute of Political Science Sydney and the Institute of Pacific Relations Wellington and not to the Governments of Australia and New Zealand. The Institute of International Affairs and the Institute of Political Science have accepted the invitation and agreed to send two observers each.

As for the Philippines the Government of the Philippines have conveyed the invitation to 13 organisations and of those the Philippine Academy of Foreign Affairs has already agreed to send delegates and replies from other organisations there are awaited.

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Let us talk it over—

Next week will be the All-India Women's Conference Week. So would it not be appropriate to have at least a bird's-eye view of the 'Woman's Charter of Rights and Duties' (running into twelve pages!) which is prepared by the Women's Conference?

The first thing that strikes one is the remarkable strategy displayed by the framers of this charter in a short foreword attached to it. It says that the demands of the charter "are not final nor are they exhaustive." So the powers that be cannot pass this charter in a huff and have done with women for all time! It has been made clear at the outset that changing circumstances may necessitate corresponding changes in those demands. Give them an inch and they will take an ell!

In the sceond place, it is clearly stated that the charter embodies a woman's rights as well as her duties to 'herself, the family and the society.' And that's well indeed! Because, so long she was supposed to have all duties only towards the family (her children, husband and other relations) and none whatsoever towards the society, much less towards her individual self. Such a training deprived her completely of any individuality, restricted her interests and considerably reduced her influence on matters outside the home. Due to her ignorance and uneducated state of mind, she could have no say in her children's education nor could she judge man's dealings in public life. The result of such a lop-sided social structure have proved disastrous for this nation.

* * * *

Of late it is gradually being admitted by more and more people that the progress and well-being of a nation depend upon the advancement of its women. To accomplish this advancement the women have to be given equal rights with men (and at times even special privileges!) And that's exactly what the Woman's Charter is aiming to achieve. While doing so, is it so surprising that the rights of woman should be enumerated at some length and the duties merely summed up in brief at the end? The reaction is natural after all those years of exacting duties and a complete denial of rights!

However, let me first point out some of the duties which the charter exhorts women to perform: (1) To join the essential services of teaching and nursing; (2) To organise for fighting social evils. (3) To educate themselves and their children for good citizenship; (4) To maintain a high morality in all spheres of life (not even black marketing in nuts, voils and rations?); (5) To vounteer work in times of need, etc., etc. The rights demanded are comprehensive of the varied fields of activities civic, social, educational political, professional and so on. Here are some of the highlights: (1) Hostel facilities to induce women to join the ranks of teachers and pupils; (2) Attractive service conditions in the nursing profession for popularising it; (3) Abolition of one-room tenements and fixing a minimum standard for homes in towns and villages; (4) Equal pay for equal work and special facilities to expectant and nursing mother-workers in the form of creches, rest rooms and milk canteens.

But these are only commonplace and not likely to raise any controversy. How about others demanding a veto for the mere housewife in matters of her husband's property, earnings and limiting, the family? Such gains ultimately might prove as loss to us women, for may not the men think of changing places with us? After all this, what sounds rather funny in this great charter is a demand that "There shall be equal moral standard for men and women". The sentiment is a worthy ideal of a just society but of what avail is it when dame nature does not apply the same sanctions to boh men and women?

* * *

Here's one more feather in our caps. For the first time a woman has been made the sheriff of this big city. And who is this lady, you may well ask, for she has never been after the limelight. If you see this self-composed lady mixing easily with a multitude of men and women, you cannot but get the impression that there must be something distinct about her person I think, it is not her radiant complexion which gives you that feeling—but her sparkling eyes which seem to be in search of something. That's right! Mrs. Mitham Lam, who had the distinction of being the first Indian woman to be called to the Bombay Bar gave up her glittering profession eight years ago in pursuit of some humanitarian calling. She is a keen student of labour problems and is an active social worker. It will be remembered that Mitham Lam, along with Kapila Khandvala, represented A.-I.W.C. at the Australian Women's Peace Conference and she has thus already won her spurs. May hers prove a successful shrievatty.

—*Leela.*

Testing the relaxation of your Limbs

Relax For Health And Beauty

(By Prunella Stack)

To know how to relax completely and at will is a great asset and one of the most valuable aids to both health and beauty. Undoubtedly relaxation is an art, but an art well worth achieving and one which is within the reach of all.

Indeed as children we all possessed a natural ability to relax. It is only as we grow older that we lose this ability. If you watch a small child flop down on the floor after some energetic activity, you cannot fail to observe its complete and immediate relaxation. And when you see a child asleep, you may be rightly envious of its deep and satisfying repose, for such relaxation builds up a fund of energy and vitality which is of great importance for proper development.

How, then, can we recapture this essential ability to relax which should be the natural heritage of each of us? First, by becoming assured that it is necessary. For relaxation depends as much on one's mental attitude as on one's physical skill. In fact, relaxation of any part of the body is directed by mental effort and therefore requires conviction and concentration.

Now, most of us today live under conditions of artificiality, speed and strain which constantly sap our vitality, whether we realise it or not In addition everyone has experienced during the last six years the added strain of war. And many of us are only now beginning to realise just how much that has taken out of us.

WOMEN WORKERS

If you go for a twenty-mile walk or climb a high mountain, at the end of the day your body needs rest. The same is true of your nerves after an unusual expansion of nervous energy The demands which the war years made on the nervous system were equivalent to many twenty-mile walks or ascents of peaks. They can only now be made good by the sort of rest which comes through a knowledge of how to relax completely, mentally and physically.

There is no royal road to the mastery of this art. Like everything else worth doing, it requires determination, patience and constant practice. But, given these essentials, it is certaily within the reach of everyone to achieve. To begin with, one must have the will-power to devote ten minutes each day to learning how to relax. So often one finds oneself going round in a circle of apparently necessary, but in reality unessential, activities. For the house wife, as I know from personal experience, this is specially true

Yet surely it is worth devoting a little time each day to something which will really establish a foundation for better health and more successful living—even if it does mean that some domestic duties are left uncompleted? For office, factory or shop workers it is probably impossible to fit in a practice of relaxation during the day. Perhaps, then, it could be done last thing at night before going to sleep. It will be found that sleep comes more easily and quickly if preceded by conscious relaxation. Here, then, is the way to begin.

HOW TO RELAX

Lying flat on a bed or a couch, yawn, as you would on waking, gradually stretching the legs down and the arms up. Hold the position and the breath for a few seconds, and then slowly relax until you sink into a comfortable position.

Now start consciously to relax each part of you. Begin with the right foot, feeling it very heavy, then the right knee and hip. Repeat with the left leg until you are absolutely relaxed from the hips downwards. Test this by slowly drawing up one leg until the knee is bent (the sole touching the bed all the time) and then letting it slip down again until the weight of its own relaxation allows it to fall straight. Repeat with the other leg. Now relax the arms—wrists first, then elbows, then shoulders. Slowly lift one arm up, starting with the upper arm, finishing with the hand which has been hanging limply, and stretch it towards the ceiling.

Then relax, letting the arm fall heavily across the chest. Repeat with the other arm. Now try to relax your spine, starting from the lowest vertebra and gradually working up to the head, relaxing it piece by piece until you feel so heavy that is seems the bed can hardly support you. Relax the shoulders and chest in the same way, and finally relax the head. Slowly roll it from side to side—very smoothly and heavily, like a heavy marble. Close your eyes and banish all tension from your neck and facial muscles Breathe deeply several times and clear your mind of all worrying and impeding thoughts.

By now you should feel deliciously drowsy and if you are practising this at night you will soon drop off to sleep. You can get a friend to test the relaxation of your limbs by lifting them, as pictured here. They should be so relaxed that all the weight is supported by the helper, and the limb is not consciously lifted by you.

NEW PLUMES FOR B. O.A. C. STEWARDESSES: Air Stewardesses of British Overseas Airways Corporation are to have a new uniform. It is a dark blue barathea costume white shirt and black tie, and in place of the conventional forage cap they will have a smart blue toque. (Left to Right): Miss N. Taylor, Miss E. Sutton, Miss J. Huntley and Miss V. Barker seen at London Airport.

Understanding Mahatmaji

"The Gandhian Way" by Acharya Kripalani, Third Edition Vora and Co., Bombay.

How many have really grasped the basic principles of what is loosely termed Gandhism? How many have studied to advantage the outlook of the Mahatma in regard to almost every sphere of human activity? It is refreshing and encouraging to note that there have been many. The number is likely to increase both in the West as in the East.

To all such students "THE GANDHIAN WAY" by Acharya Kripalani, the third revised edition of which has been published by Vora and Co., Bombay, should be an aid and a stimulus. In this edition we find an absence of the articles on controversial, current topics of political interest which the previous editions contained. This is an advantage because the new edition is a comprehensive summary of Kripalani's views on the charka the cult of Swadeshi upon non-violence, and what adds to the permanent interest of the book on certain factors essentially spiritual, which are the key-note of Gandhian political policy.

The whole economics of the charkha, says Kripalani is based upon the idea that "It is the most suitable supplementary industry for the agriculturists" He said it so long ago as 1934, but critics of the Khaddar movement persistently misunderstand the issue so much that it is good to have his article on "Khadi and the Living Wage" reproduced here. By far the most thought-provoking essay in the volume is the one dealing with that aspect of a non-violent revolution which is concerned with the "individual and the group". He boldly asserts that when we turn to "inter-group international life" we find that "society has made no progress and has in some ways even receded back". In the light of recent events in Europe and the squabbles over fundamental human rights at New York Conferences, who can say that Kripalani is wrong?

This is a book to ponder over at leisure Kripalani has a clear-cut style. He is a fearless critic and an ardent believer in the philosophy to which the "Old Bania", as he said at Meerut—led him. It is a book of enduring interest. One hopes Kripalani will have some day more time and more leisure to expound still more comprehensively the views set forth in this volume.

L. G. KHARE.

Pamphlets On Topical Issues

"INDIAN STATES AND INDIA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT". By Dr. Gyanchand.

"BRETTON WOODS AND AFTER" By Dr. V. S. Krishna.

Both published by Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi. Price As. 8 each.

"INDIA'S TRADE WITH THE MIDDLE EAST". By S. M. Siddiq. Pub. Indian Institute of International Affairs, New Delhi. Price As. 8.

The main conclusion of the first paper is that in the interests of the economic welfare of the people of Indian states as well as of the rest of the country, the establishment of popular governments in the bigger states and the integration of smaller ones with the provinces is an essential preliminary. This conclusion is sound and fits in with popular sentiment and the reasoning of the paper. It would, however, have been better if the eminent economist, who is the author of the paper, had argued and elaborated his case on the basis of economic facts and figures. As it is Dr. Gyanchand, by relying on the usual political criticism of state administrations as a whole, has not only failed to bring out the real shortcomings of the present situation from the standpoint of the state areas, but has deprived the lay reader of the expert assistance to be normally expected from him. With the broad political thesis of the paper, that large states may remain as constituents of an Indian Union, while small states should be distributed as parts of the appropriate provincial units. few in the provinces will see cause to quarrel. But the opinion of the people of the states themselves must in this matter of their future destiny be given decisive importance, and their future economic development in a union must be assured by appropriate means.

"BRETTON WOODS AND AFTER"

The subject of the establishment of the International Monetary Fund and of the Bank of International Development and Reconstruction has been before the public now for some time. India is already a member of both these institutions. It is widely accepted that for securing overdraft facilities from the Fund and long term credit from the Bank the relatively backward countries can, unless their voice is smothered by the bigger states, use these institutions to their own advantage and to the purpose of ensuring economic stability in the world at large. Dr. Krishna is also an advocate of India's participation in these bodies. He has, however, some very important suggestions to make in regard to the policy and working of these institutions. Unless the industrially advanced states make a sincere and positive effort to assist the industrial development of backward countries smooth working of these bodies, Dr. Krishna rightly feels, will be endangered. Dr. Krishna's recommendations regarding a more liberal and elastic provision for overdraft and for assessing a state of fundamental disequilibrium justifying an alteration of the exchange parity are very sound and ought to guide the action of our representatives on the Fund and the Bank. Dr. Krishna is voicing the almost unanimous opinion of Indian experts when he says that parity on current account will be difficult of achievement unless the blocked balances are brought within a system of orderly liquidation.

INDIA'S TRADE WITH THE MIDDLE EAST

In his illuminating paper Mr. Siddiq has analysed recent trends in India's trade with Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, Syria and other Middle Eastern countries. The field vacated by Japan under the stress of the War has been increasingly occupied by Indian exports to these countries. In such varied lines as piece goods, iron and steel, drugs and chemicals, this trade can be consolidated and expanded The Indian businessmen have, however, to show better aptitude in two vital respects. The needs and habits of the people of importing countries must be closely studied and goods and methods must be adapted to these. In the second place Indian businessmen have to earn a greater measure of confidence in their business integrity than they have done in the past. Weight, quality and specifications leave much to be desired at present in comparison with high standards followed by the British and American exporters.

Mr. Siddiq is rightly very insistent

on both these points, and it is to be hoped that the organisations of Indian businessmen and the departments of the Government concerned will take timely action in regard to these. A very obvious point that emerges from Mr. Siddiq's analysis is the lack of a corresponding list of imports from these countries, except perhaps petroleum from Iran and cotton from Egypt and Sudan. How far the expanding balance of India's peace time trade with these countries can be liquidated by well-planned triangular trade, by selective purchases and by capital investment are questions which must be studied at an early date, if the trade with the Middle East is to fit in with India's own plan of internal economic development.

D. G. KARVE.

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THE INDIAN JOURNALIST

Published on the 1st of every month as a monthly digest of the INDIAN PRESS & NEWS REVIEW. Articles. Cartoons, Caricatures etc., an ideal magazine for the readers and a worthy addition to your library.

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G. T. MADRAS.

A number of Balkan-ji-Bari hopes were shattered by the early passing away recently of Sister Anandi Kulkarni: May her soul ever rest in Peace!

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

This week, our guests, your well-wishers—friends who have been doing their best for your cause—Balkan-ji-Bari workers from all parts of India will gather in the city of Bombay. They will stay for about a week at Borivli in the spacious grounds, under natural surroundings, of Shri Ratilal M. Nanavati, Vice-President, Bombay Provincial Balkan-iji-Bari, who will accord them a reception on behalf of us all on Friday, December 27, when the Camp will be officially inaugurated by our beloved President, Shri B. G. Kher.

The following is the complete programm eof the Camp:—

THURSDAY, 26TH DECEMBER:
Arrival at the Camp and Settling Down

FRIDAY, 27TH DECEMBER:
6-00 A.M. Rising and Morning Duties
6-30 A.M. Prayer
6-45 A.M. Bath, etc.
8-00 A.M. Breakfast
9-00 A.M. Open Sessions
12-00 Noon Recess
12-30 P.M. Lunch
1-30 P.M. Rest
2-30 P.M. Open Sessions
5-00 P.M. Tea
5-30 P.M. Walk
6-30 P.M. Wash, etc.
7-00 P.M. Supper
8-15 P.M. Camp-Fire
9-45 P.M. Getting Ready for Sleep
10-00 P.M. Lights off
STRICT SILENCE

SATURDAY, 28TH DECEMBER:
The same programme as on Friday, 27th December.

SUNDAY, 29th DECEMBER:
9-00 A.M. Variety Entertainment Concert (at Bombay)
2-30 P.M. Round the City of Bombay
At other times, the same Programme

MONDAY, 30TH DECEMBER:
9-00 A.M. Children's Rally and the Opening of the Children's Arts and Handicrafts Exhibition (at Borivli)
3-00 P.M. Child Welfare Conference (at the University Convocation Hall. Bombay)
At other times, the same Programme

TUESDAY, 31ST DECEMBER:
Dispersal—and Packing Off

* * *

You can see from the above programme what a useful time all the workers will have, and that the local workers have tried also to include items of recreation for them, so that they may not have "serious" business all the time.

Your items, too, are there: The Variety Entertainment Concert, the Rally, and the Arts and Handicrafts Exhibition. You must muster strong at these functions. Of course, the Presidents and Secretaries of your Local Branches will give you full instructions in connection with these items.

Then, if you like, you can also attend the Camp-Fires with your parents and guardians. Have you approached them to help us in making our camp and conference a success by contributing donations for the purpose? You should also request them to attend the Child Welfare Conference on Monday, December 30, positively. All teachers and educationists are also invited to attend this conference, where important matters relating to childhood will be discussed.

* * *

In a recent circular to the Campers issued by the General Secretary, B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari, he has intimated them that:—

It will be pretty cold in Bombay during Christmas and especially at Borivli where the camp will be held. The Campers, are therefore, advised to bring with themselves sufficient warm clothes and beddings. Arrangements for the washing of clothes, to be ready in one day, at a reasonable rate, will be made.

For the detailed programme, or changes in the programme, and for the persons to be approached in connection with various duties, the Campers are requested to see the camp Notice Board on arrival and every morning after rising and every night before retiring. They are requested to follow the programme strictly and to be punctual on all occasions.

Address for the Campers to receive their communications here, during the Camp period, will be: C/o. The Balkan-ji-Bari, "Suresh Kutir", Mandpeshwar Road. Borivli (B.S.D.), B. B. & C. I. Rly.

* * *

At last the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari has established its own Children's Volunteer Corps. For the present, this Corps is undergoing training for being useful at the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Camp. Brother Jyoti Desai, Captain, and Brother Narayanbhai Upadhyaya, Vice-Captain, are taking great interest in the activities of the Corps. It is hoped that after the conference, the activities of the Corps will be continued with greater vigour and enthusiasm.

So many persons are helping in various ways to make the conference a success, and we take this opportunity to offer our heartfelt thanks to them. Their services can never be forgotten by the Balkan-ji-Bari. We

"Contributions to Happy Childhood" will be the subject for the symposium at the forthcoming Child Welfare Conference to be held at University Convocation Hall.

trust that they will continue to inspire us so that we may also continue our efforts to do what little we can for the children's cause which is dear to us, one and all. Well, now, you will be on the lookout for further news about the conference.

* * *

All boys and girls can be enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association as its Members or Companions. Elders wishing to be serviceable to the organisation can also join it as Associates or Patrons.

Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms of the Association, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Acting Games For The Party

By Phyllis Denham

Amateur acting seems to grow more and more popular, and no party for either grown ups or children is complete without some sort of acting or dressing up. Indeed I mean one day to give a party to fellow enthusiasts combining all the various acting stunts we have tried out from time to time! Here are a few of the ideas, which you will find suitable for parties of any number.

I Want To Be An Actor

This feature was, of course, started by the B.B.C. and goes down excellently at Women's Institutes, village socials and parties of all sort. It is a good way, too, of discovering fresh talent if you are thinking of getting up a play in the near future.

For this stunt it is necessary to have a short sketch for four or five characters (no more) suitable for reading aloud. Samuel French published a book of suitable sketches entitled "I Want to be an Actor", but it is quite easy and good fun to write your own.

From each part in the sketch, choose a few characteristic lines; and then ask for volunteers from the audience to come up and read these lines. You will want three volunteers for each part, three for the hero, three for the villain, heroine and so on. For this you need a really amusing, persuasive compere, for people have a way of hanging back—but a little charm will do the trick!

Now the compere explains to the audience that they are to be the judges of these would be actors. One by one they will read through the few lines from the different parts, and the audience is asked to listen in silence, deciding mentally which of the three they think most suitable for the part. When all three have read their lines, the compere asks them to step forward in turn; each time the audience applauds, but they must clap just a little longer for the one they think best. The applause is timed with a stop watch, or minute hand and the part awarded to the one that wins most applause.

When all the parts have been allotted in this way, the compere thanks both winners and losers; the losers go back to the audience, the winners are handed their parts, and given a few minutes to read through their lines, and if possible, do just a spot of dressing up to suggest the various parts—an old-fashioned bonnet for a grandmother, a top hat and moustache for a villain, and so forth.

They then read through the sketch to the audience, with suitable actions. The more absurd and melodramatic the play the better—so here is a chance for amateur authors as well as amateur actors!

Impromptu Plays

Impromptu plays can also be very amusing, if you have one or two quick witted people in the party. Here are two ideas for these:

Plays Written Round Properties

For this stunt, if you have a small private party divide your guests up into three teams; but if you use the idea at a social, call for volunteers from the audience to make up small teams five or six in each.

In either case, explain to the teams that they are to be given ten minutes in which to make up a short one act play. It can be any sort of play, a farce, melodrama, comedy, or what have you, the only rule is that it must bring in certain properties—say, a pearl necklace, a wooden spoon, a clothes' horse, an odd pair of shoes, a theatre programme. You will, of course, have these properties ready, for each team to use in turn.

The results can be most amusing; I have, for instance, seen the theatre programme used in turn to wrap up a ham sandwich (in low farce) as a reminder of a long ago love story (sentimental comedy) and to conceal a bottle of poison (lurid melodrama)! The audience can judge the best play, at a big party, and small prizes be awarded to the winning team.

Finishing Off The Play

Another idea for an impromptu play is to choose the characters beforehand, to write the first few lines, and tell the teams they must finish off the play as best they can, with a time limit of five minutes.

For instance, you could say something like this:

"The scene is the Jones' dining-room. When the curtain goes up, Mr. and Mrs. Jones are discovered at breakfast.

Mr. Jones (snappishly): What no marmalade?

Mrs. Jones (deep in the letter she is reading): No, dear, they haven't been laying at all well lately.

Enter Maid shaking at the knees.

Maid: Please, Mum, there's someone to see you. He—he didn't give no name.'

Enter Masked Stranger, flourishing revolver.

Masked Stranger: Fly, all is discovered!

Now off you go, and see what you can do with that.

Again, results are sometimes remarkably clever!

Charades-And Variations

At more informal parties, Charades, of course, are always popular, and if your team includes a good organiser, they can be both slick and amusing. But beware of hold ups! It's a good idea to do plenty of organising beforehand, see the words are chosen, scenes plotted out, and costumes put ready.

One variation of Charades is for the teams to act a well-known proverb in two or three scenes, leaving the audience to guess what they are getting at. Or you can try Potted Shakespeare, each team doing a Shakespeare play in three scenes, with modern dress and American slang, and trust that the immortal bard will not turn in his grave when he hears Mark Antony addressing the crowd as "Chums, pals, buddies!"

History Game

Actually I find the History Game more amusing than Charades In this, the team chooses some well-known person such as Hitler, and then six other historical, literary, biblical or modern celebrity, one for each letter—for example Henry VIII, Isaac Titania, Lady of the Lake, Eve, Robin Hood. They then come in and do a short scene featuring the character chosen. Henry VIII deals with his six wives in turn, Isaac is sacrificed by Abraham, Titania makes love to Bottom, and so on. If the audience has not guessed the word by the end, the character itself must be acted. I must confess I always choose a word containing the letter C, for the pleasure of doing King Canute, with three or four people rolling on the floor, under a curtain, to represent the waves!

The Game

Lastly, there is "The Game", the American version of Charades, with the advantage that it needs no dressing up, and very little preparation. It is excellent for a small, intimate party, either of grown-ups, or children about the School Certificate stage.

"The Game" is a competition between two teams as to which is the quicker at guessing quotations acted in dumb show by their respective sides; and this is how you play it:

Divide the party into two teams, and let them go into a huddle in separate rooms, if possible, or in different parts of the same room. Each teams proceeds to choose several well-known proverbs, quotations, advertisement slogans or other household sayings, one for each member of the opposing team. The leader writes each quotation clearly on a separate piece of paper.

The two teams then sit facing each other, with a timekeeper, watch in hand, beside them. A member from one team, let us call him John, is given a piece of paper with a quotation or proverb, let us say, for example "Every cloud has a silver lining." Immediately his team tries to guess the quotation by shooting off questions at him, all of which can only be answered in dumb show.

The first question should be "How many words in it?" and John holds up six fingers. The leader of the team has paper and pencil, and writes down 1 2 3 4 5 6, and every time the team guesses a word, he writes it down under its number.

The next question should be "Can you act any of the words?" In this case John would hold up five fingers showing he will act the fifth word—silver. This he does in a variety of ways, showing them half-a-crown, a six pence, a piece of silver paper, or anything silver he can lay hands on, until the correct word is guessed, at which he nods. He may then act the word "lining" by showing the lining of his own coat, and by this time some bright spirit will probably guess the whole thing. The time taken is noted down—probably between two and three minutes; and now it is the turn of the opposing team to do the acting. Each time the referee puts down the time, to the nearest second, and the whole score is added up when everyone has had a turn.

Various Signs

The above example is a fairly simple one, but the "game" can be much more complicated if you wish; and in order to help the players various signs are used. For instance the team may be trying to guess the word "slumber" and someone suggests "sleep". The actor wants to show them they are getting nearer, and so he crooks his forefinger in the air, making a beckoning sign.

Then there is the question of tense. The word is "walked" and the team suggests "walk". The actor simply jerks his thumb over his shoulder to indicate past tense.

A plural is indicated by making a zig-zagging sign in the air, like a gigantic "S"

Or perhaps the word itself is impossible to act, but rhymes with a word easily acted. For this the actor doubles up his fists, and puts one over the other, to show he's going to act a rhyming word. So, to show "what", the actor makes the rhyming sign, and acts "hot"; his team will simply run through the alphabet, leaving him to nod when they reach the right letter.

Or the word may be easily acted if cut up into syllables, as in Charades. So he makes the "cutting" sign, which is brushing one palm against the other. Supposing the actor had to convey Churchill, for instance, he would give the "cutting" sign, then hold up one finger to show he was acting the first syllable and proceed to act "church" in one of many obvious ways. Then he would hold up two fingers, and act "hill" by making the action of climbing. Keen players can invent more signs ad lib.

It is as well to arrange a time limit for the guessing of each quotation—say five minutes otherwise if a player gets stumped by a quotation the game may oecome a little tedious. The whole fun of "The Game" depends on playing it slickly, so shoot off your questions one after the other as quickly as possible, and if you are acting, use all your intelligence, and you'll find it the best acting game of all!

The male half of a new dance team was pleading with a producer.

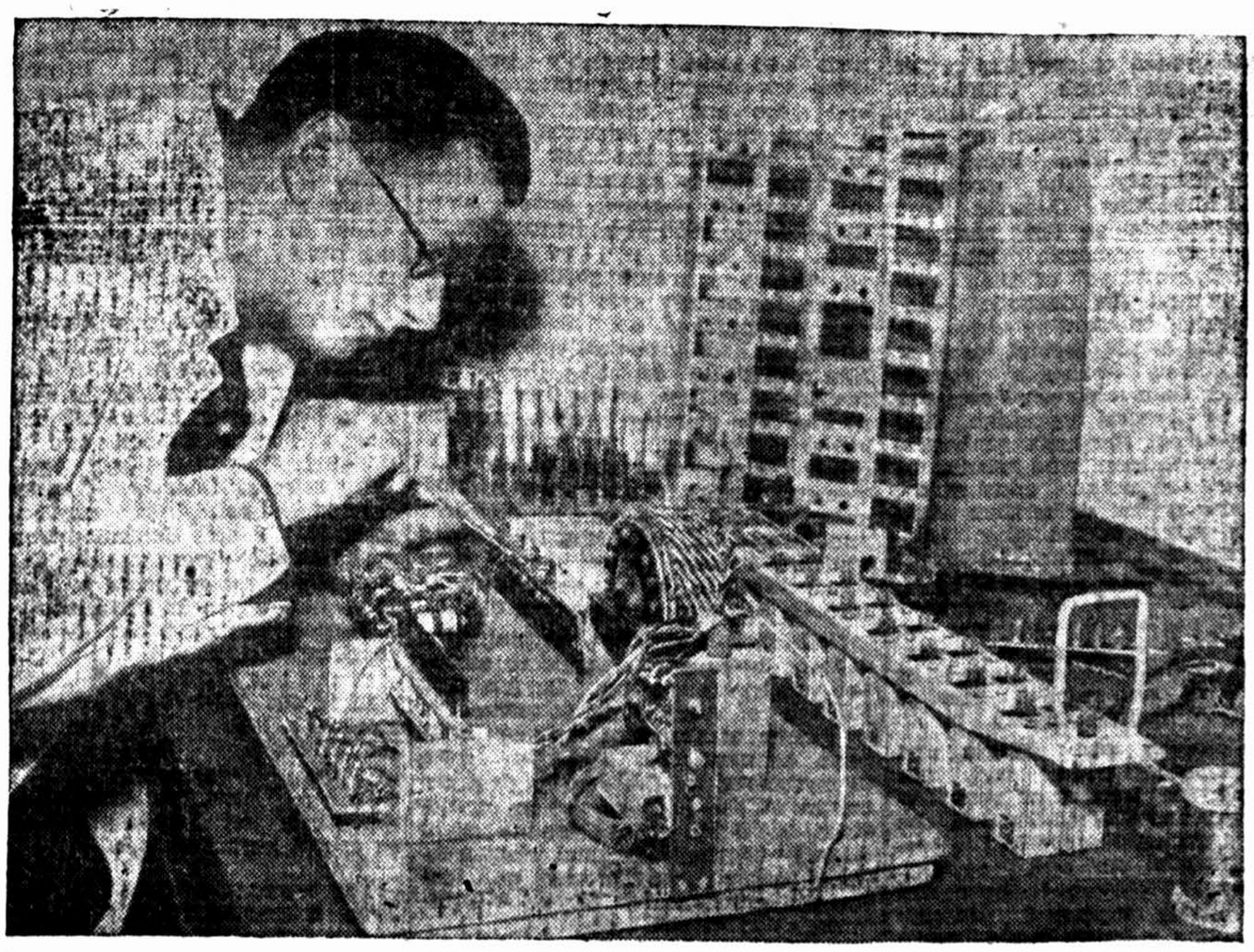
"You never saw anything so sensational," the dancer raved. "At the finish of our act I take my partner by the hair and whirl her round for exactly twenty spins. Then I wind up the whole thing by heaving her through an open window."

The producer paled.

"Heave her through an open window?" he repeated incredulously. "Do you do that at every performance?"

The young man shrugged. "Nobody's perfect," he admitted. "Sometimes I miss!"

Britain's Mechanical Brain



Britain is building a mechanical brain—"cleverer" than any other brain in the world, human or mechanical. Experts of the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington, Middlesex, who are building the machine say that it will solve in a few seconds, problems which would take a team of mathematicians years to work out. The machine is called "ACE"—Automatic Computing Engine—and will cost more than £100,000. The "Ace" is now being built at the British Rubber Producers Laboratories at Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire. Wiring one of the sections of the Automatic Computing Engine.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

LAHORE.

Are we as a nation degenerating into a mass of callous, unfeeling, unthinking barbarians, insensitive to the pain and the misery of our fellow humans, even of our fellow countrymen?

Has the world war, with all its attendant horrors, and a succession of famines, floods, pestilences and bloody communal riots so blunted the edge of our humanity that to us Death has lost its grim solemnity and tragedy has become a farce?

Are our youths and even our elders so obsessed with an unhealthy and unnatural attitude to sex that they seek a lewd interpretation even of the grimmest and most tragic situation?

For three weeks I have been asking myself these questions. For three weeks I have been shirking the duty of answering them. This pen and this LAST PAGE have been for so long defending and upholding the honour of India and Indians against the vile attacks of foreigners that it is not easy to undertake the task of national self-criticism. And yet I feel that in future any thing that I might write in defence of our country and our people would sound hollow if on this occasion I chose to keep silent under a false notion of patriotism and national prestige. So here it goes....

★

Ireland Speaks To India

Three weeks ago one evening I went to the local Forman Christian College to witness an amateur dramatic performance presented by the students. It was many years since I had been to a show given by students for students and I looked forward to nothing better than a moderately interesting evening (in the manner of college dramatics) listening to the grandiloquent phrases of Shakespeare or the witty epigrams of Shaw or Wilde. It was something of a pleasant surprise, therefore, to discover that the evening's programme consisted of a One Act satirical piece by the great Anton Tchekov and a Four Act play, "Mixed Marriage" by an Irish dramatist, St. John Ervine. No less a pleasant surprise was provided by the high level of acting which was very creditable for a band of amateurs mostly in their teens. But what struck one most was the aptness of the play which has a theme vital to the India of to-day and more than one important situation bearing an uncanny resemblance to the events that are daily occurring right in our midst.

The background of the play is the freedom struggle which culminated in the Irish revolution. The theme is the fratricidal strife between the Irish Catholics and the Irish Protestants and how valiantly the socialists sought to unite the Catholic and Protestant workers on the basis of their common economic interests. The "mixed marriage" of the Protestant boy and the Catholic girl, both belonging to working class families, which is the central issue of the drama, thus assumes a significance larger than a personal romance hindered by parental opposition. And the character of the boy's fanatical father, John Rainey, who would rather shatter the socialist unity of the workers who are on strike than allow his son to marry in the other community rises to a monumental height of bigotry and blind unreason, heartlessly stubborn and yet somewhat pathetic figure, so plausible and so familiar that it becomes the very symbol of that fanaticism which is causing so much bloodshed and so much hatred in India to-day.

Turn Catholics into Hindus and Protestants into Muslims (or vice versa) and the Ireland of yesterday becomes the India of to-day and the play has a grim relevance to the present situation in our own country. The off-stage Protestant-Catholic riot (very effectively 'suggested' through realistic sound effects) might well have been an episode from Calcutta or Noakhali or one of the villages of Bihar.

The choice of such a play for staging at such a time was no accident. It was deliberately selected because it sheds light on the dark horizon of our communal relations, because fanaticism is the same in any country be it Ireland or in India, and because the voice of Irish history has a pertinent message for India. Indeed, the professor and students who organized this performance told me that they originally intended to 'adapt' the play to Indian conditions and have Indian characters, thus bringing home its message in a more pointed manner. But the thermometer of fanaticism and hatred being at its fever heat, as it is in India to-day, such a play on Hindu-Muslim unity might have provoked, rather than averted, a riot!

★

They Laugh When Their Brother Is Stabbed!

The play was good. The actors and actresses were good and gave sincere and at least in three cases, deeply moving, performances. But what about the audience—an audience consisting not of the so-called "Four Anna Class" illiterates but of students and intellectuals, scholars of History and Political Science, Literature and Economics? Were they moved by this obvious parallel to the grim situation in their country? Did they ponder over its not too subtle sociological implications? Did they at least keep quiet as this harrowing saga of fanatical frenzy unrolled itself on the stage? Not a bit. They were munching monkey-nuts, ogling at the girls, throwing paper pellets at each other, passing lewd and unprintable remarks about the girls on the stage—and LAUGHING IN THE WRONG PLACES! They laughed at the sound effects of the off-stage "communal riot", they laughed at the sound of police firing, they made vulgar noises whenever the hero and the heroine approached each other in any tender moment, they laughed when the Socialist leader, Michael O'Hara, a Catholic, entered bleeding profusely, having been stoned while heroically defending the Protestants against a Catholic mob, AND THEY LAUGHED AS THE HEROINE, SHOT THROUGH THE HEART, BREATHED HER LAST and the curtain came down.

And as they laughed—these smart Romeos in natty suits—I thought I heard four hundred million Indians laughing like lunatics, laughing at some grim and collosal joke, while they went about killing each other, burning each other's houses, raping each other's sisters and daughters. And I wished I could grab some of these smart guys and take them to Bombay and Calcutta and Noaknali and Bihar, show them the corpses stuffed in the sewers, the strangled children, the disfigured women, the burnt houses, the desecrated temples and mosques, and then say to them: "NOW LAUGH, BROTHER, LAUGH!"

I am not thinking merely of the few hundred irresponsible gay youths in the F. C. College Hall. I have observed this heartless lack of imagination, this insensitivity to human misery, this degenerate habit of sensing sex in the most tragic or the most delicate situations and reacting lewdly in other places and on other occasions, too. In our crowded cinema halls, the most tender, the most poignant love scene, invariably provokes some sex-obsessed vulgarians to hiss and boo and shout profanities. I know that the sensuous emphasis in our films, and the low aesthetic level on which romantic situations are generally depicted, have something to do with this degeneracy of taste. The result is that even if you depict a serene goddess on the screen, sex-hungry eyes in the auditorium are probing her heavenly garments, and the grimmest episode in a film realistically depicting the Bengal famine—a mother selling her honour to save her starving child—provokes vulgar guffaws. On the newsreel recently there was a shot of destitute women, victims of communal rioting, sitting forlorn at a station platform, and instead of sighs of grief I heard whittling because some parts of a poor woman's body were visible through her torn and tattered clothes.

Nothing is too sacred, nothing too delicate, nothing too tragic to escape the vulgarian's remarks. Be it a photograph of lady Congress volunteers, a picture of Gandhiji walking with some Ashram girls, a woman saint of mythology on the screen, or a girl martyr of the Irish revolution on the stage, a victim of the famine or a casualty of the communal riot—frustrated, twisted, sex-repressed or sex-obsessed minds search for a lewd interpretation of the scene.

It is not merely a matter of good or bad taste. There is danger of our future generations losing all sense of decency and humanity if we continue to corrode our souls with such surfeit of vulgarity. Some psychoanalyst may one day find a close relation between the inhumanity displayed in communal riots and the unsatisfactory sex lives led by most of our people, as a friend of mine has already suggested. But there is no doubt that this corrosion of our human instincts, this drift towards depravity, must be checked. It is a problem important enough to demand the immediate attention of the best brains in our country.

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This Is Punjab

THE WEATHER: The minimum temperature recorded in Lahore on Tuesday was 39.0 and the maximum 66.7 degrees.

"POOR" MR. NOON: Addressing the gathering of Muslim League workers from all over the province, Malik Feroze Khan Noon described the tragedy of Bihar in such a heart-rending manner that it brought tears in every eye. Miss Mumtaz Shah Nawaz, in a great speech, reminded the Muslims that after the Mutiny once again the ten crore Muslims of India stood on the crossroads of history. So impressed was Chaudharie Bhawal Bakhsh Mangoowala that he announced a donation of Rs. 7,000 for the Muslim League. Malik Feroze Khan, in his speech, said that the time had come for Muslims to choose their leaders from among the poor. The leadership of the rich, he said, cannot ameliorate the suffering of the Muslim masses.—"Nawa-i-Waqt."

MULZIM CHUST, QAZI SUST: Nearly 200 kisans of 28 different 'jathas' arrested in connection with the Harsa Chhina 'morcha' against the remodelling scheme of the Irrigation Department, who are now on bail, assembled outside the Dehat Sudhar Hall to-day from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. as they had been directed to appear before a magistrate at this place for their trial. No magistrate or any other court official turned up. The accused got greatly irritated and began to disperse after three hours.—Amritsar report in "C and M Gazette."

BOMBAY LANDLORDS, PLEASE NOTE: A report has been lodged with the police against a landlord in Lahore who adopted a novel method to oust his tenants. He had given them 'quit' notice but, failing to find other accommodation, they did not vacate the premises. Then he hit upon a new idea and for three months did not pay the electricity bill so that the Electric Supply Company cut off the current and took off the meters. Now there is complete black-out in the building (but presumably the tenants are holding on).—"Bande Mataram."

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE!: Some young Mughal in Lahore issued a poster against a certain Mughal film. Then he issued another and a fourth. As soon as the fourth came cut, this young man got a job in a film studio. Now he is a well-known actor.—Zamindar Columnist.

ENGLISH AS IT IS WRIT: College maids' favourite music director Naushad who has for the last so many years created heart-tilting tunes so that Kardar film's songs have become the ballads of the street singers, bath room singers and the songs of utopia of young boys and girls had, so to say, to proceed in a constrained manner because the director wanted music which should be elegiac throughout so to be peculiar to the sad theme that is the murder of Beauty.....Kardar seems hasty for the execution."—Film review in "Daily Herald."

ODES OF HAFIZ

Shibli Numani relates to us that two Kings of India sought to persuade Hafiz to visit their courts. One of them was Mahumud Shah Bahmani of the Deccan, the other was Sultan Ghiyath-ud-Din of Bengal. But Hafiz found that

"....no land could ever vie
With bright Shiraz in purity,
And blest for ever be the spot
Which makes all other climes forgot".

—(Sir Gore Ouseley)

Hafiz did not come to India, but Indians read and recite eternally the immortal poet's Ghazals (Odes).

The classical intellect of India acknowledge Hafiz's supremacy as a Ghazal writer. To quote again from Sir Gore Ouseley: "His style is clear, unaffected and harmonious, displaying at the same time great learning, matured science, and an intimate knowledge of the hidden, as well as the apparent nature of things; but above all a certain fascination of expression unequalled by any other poet".

The sublime verses of Hafiz contain echoes of every thought and feeling, and many ideas and experiences of the human emotions, which are common to us all. Hence arises the practice of taking an augury from the poems, besides the interest of reading the ultimate realities through his sweetest lines. There are many recorded instances of appropriate auguries drawn from them. These are, however, no more striking than you can experience personally.

There is now a new method of printing the Odes of Hafiz, viz., separate leaves (cards). It is the most convenient way of reading the Ghazals as well as taking an augury by selecting a card at random and thereby deriving inspiration and guidance. Fifty selected Odes or Ghazals, are printed separately on cards in the style of the best Persian manuscript, with artistic illuminations in gold. The whole set of cards is contained in a box which is ornamented with a Persian miniature portrait of Hafiz in colour.

It is the inspiration of a Persian amateur Mr. S. M. Rezavi. He introduced this innovation in the publication of Hafiz, with a view to popularise the reading of Hafiz, by scholars, as well as school boys and girls.

The work is produced in the best Print Engraving Factory in England, and is extremely reduced in price, so that everybody can easily enjoy it.

Mr. S. M. Rezavi, who is the originator of the idea of printing the Odes of Hafiz in this beautiful and convenient manner is now in Bombay representative of the Ministry of Education of the Persian Government.

Do You Know That

1. Until 1834, all the tea drunk throughout the world came from China.

2. Britain has 946 trade unions with a total membership exceeding 8,000,000.

3. Excluding the Caspian Sea, the world's largest lake is Lake Superior (31,820 square miles).

4. Dating back to 1896, motor manufacture is Britain's third largest industry.

5. At the time of the German collapse there was no newspaper in Berlin—today there are about 15 dailies.

6. The humming bird can fly backward also.

7. C. B. Fry, the well-known English cricketer, is the only batsmen to have scored six successive centuries in first class cricket.

8. The first known Parliamentary form of Government was founded in Europe.

9. The Post Office Savings Bank in Britain controls some 22,000,000 separate deposit accounts, representing a capital value of over £1,800,000,000.

General Knowledge Quiz

1. The first published phonetic shorthand was that of—(a) Timothy Bright; (b) William Tiffin; (c) Isaac Pitman.

2. Some 2,000,000-year-old prehistoric coconuts, as large as golf balls and exact replicas of the present-day variety, from trees that grew just before the Great Ice Age have been found in—

(a) Madagascar; (b) Java; (c) New Zealand.

3. Who wrote the "Angel Pavement?"—(a) J. B. Priestley; (b) Somerset Maugham; (c) T. S. Eliot.

4. The bamboo flowers only once in —(a) 50 years; (b) 21 years; (c) 11 years.

5. Hypholin is the name of—(a) A new drug; (b) A race horse; (c) A butterfly.

6 Chile controls one of the ninety-two elements that compose the universe. Which one? (a) Iodine; (b) Mercury; (c) Cobalt.

7. Which great composer was killed by a glass of water? (a) Mendelssohn; (b) Tschaikovsky; (c) Mozart.

ANSWERS

1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (a); 5. (a); 6. (a); 7. (b).

'I think it's disgusting that some comedians should earn twice as much as Cabinet Ministers."

"Oh, I don't know. After all, taking them as a whole, they are funnier."

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A doctor was attending a pretty film star who had been ill for some time.

"You've got acute appendicitis," he announced.

The girl sat up indignantly.

"I say, cut out the freshness," she said. "I want to be examined, not admired."

Patter

THE NUDE IN LIFE

By Asude

It is a pity that I can't provide a few illustrations. Nothing like pictures to drive your point home.

I seldom go back to an old theme. A fortnight ago, I was talking about the Nude in Art. The reason why I am still chewing the old cud is that since that article appeared in print, I have had the interesting news that one need no longer travel to the Denver colony or the Goodwin Sands for enjoying the benefits of Nudism. Quite a number of Nudists' Club are flourishing in India.

Naturally, one wishes to join the circle. If you do, let me give you one little tip. It is no good trying to get an admission unless you are prepared to carry the whole family with you. At least, the wife, if you have a wife. If not, a sister, or a daughter. Every male must have a chaperone. Most extraordinary rule, but there it is, and you have to take it or leave it.

I understand, several bachelors and widowers applied with the pathetic plea that they had not only no wife but no sister, daughter, cousin, aunt, or niece, either. Nothing in the female species in any shape or form. One said that he could produce a grand-mother, but the Secretary replied that grand-mothers did not qualify. So, he is still out of the circle.

So far as yours own truly is concerned, Bark.s is willin'; but the family isn't. They will NOT have it. A daughter passed some comments on the suggestion which could hardly be called respectful. The only female in the house who agreed to take me in tow was this daughter's daughter. That may be because she has herself been a nudist for sometime past. In fact, from her birth,—nearly five years ago.

But she was found to be no better than the grandmother. No grandmother, nor grand-daughter. You can see that it is easier for a rich man to pass through the gates of heaven than for folks like you and I to slide through the door of a nudist colony.

I wonder if you have given any serious thought to the subject. Personally, I find that it is not enough to turn over one of those artistic brochures over a good dinner and a pipe and then dismiss it with a sigh or a tear. Now that the thing has come to stay, it is just as well that we recapitulated what it stands for.

You see, the sect no longer consists of a lot of drawing-room pets and lounge-lizards only. Today, you find names of impeccable reputation in the list. Doctors, lawyers, professors, statesmen, High Court Judges, padres even,—in short, people who are not usually associated with frolic or frivolity.

What is it that brings them within the fold? What is their case?

I know why I wish to join a nudists' club, and I am perfectly aware of your reason for wishing to do so. But these reasons would hardly make a good case and so they had better not been put on paper.

The official plank of Nudism,—that is, what is put on paper—rests on two props, viz., that it conduces to Beauty of the Body and also to Beauty of the Mind. That is what the sponsors are understood to say. And yet, when I plead that both my Body and my Mind need a lot of beautifying, they will not have me.

It is contended by the nudists that clothes are impediments to good health. The recent clothes-reform movements and the sun-bath cures are only half-measures of the real thing. No clothes, no disease. There is no doubt today that the exposed skin makes for better health.

So far, all is well. The rumpus starts as soon as the Mind comes in. Nobody would have the least objection if persons practise nudism in their back-gardens or on their terraces. Miss Ethel Mannin is of the view that every child should be permitted to see other members of the family in the nude. She practised it with her own daughter, she said. Havelock Ellis partly supported the idea.

But it is a different proposition to suggest crowding together a whole mass of men, women, and children, strangers to each other, within one enclosure to have them disport themselves without even the apology of a fig-leaf. That is where the Mind comes in.

It would be interesting to know what an American woman has to say on this point. The lady I am quoting from is a member of what is known as the Denver Sunshine League, and a married woman. Read it through, and pause to think between the sentences as you proceed.

"We have joined a social group because of the undeniably healthy psychological effect of mixed nudism. We have observed a marked lack of erotic interest. The members, men and women, play together like unspoilt children. It may be impossible to prove to the sceptical mind that when one of the men boosts me up on the top of a 'pyramid' I know that he is not doing so in order to feel my female flesh, but whether the sceptic accepts the subjective proof or not, I do know that my friend gives me a hand in the same spirit in which my boy cousin used to help me shinny up a tree.

"This is in no way an admission that we think that nudists are unsexed. There is a natural, clean sex-interest. My husband notices the girl who has a lovely figure and comments upon it to me.....and I am, of course, more inclined to notice the young man with the excellent physique than I am of the dainty girl. We do not pretend to be more ascetic than non-nudists, but we do claim to be more clean-minded and less inclined to break the seventh commandment."

(Lest you didn't know, the seventh commandment is: "Thou shall not covet they neighbour's wife").

Unspoilt children hoisting up one another. No erotic interest. But no ascetic either. Clean sex-interest. Husband notices lovely girl figure, and wife notices excellent male physique. There you are.

Now, I have one of those septic minds. Yes, septic, not just sceptic. And I told the Secretary that I wished to have it sterilized, converted, sublimated. I wanted to hoist up lovely figures on "pyramids" with a clean sex-interest which was not erotic interest. But they wouldn't listen. Every time, they wanted the family.

And when I read out the whole thing to the family, they left the room. What a world!

Christmas Bridge

Ewart Kempson,

the famous international player who has captained England.

For the keen bridge player, there is no relaxation at Christmas. A few may unbend briefly after dinner to play rummy or some other card game with the family, but soon they will feel the call of the club. And for thousands spending Christmas in hotels, the festival will be devoted to seeking out good players to make a four.

In any company of men and women, there are a variety of types of player. There are the courteous, the friendly, the studious, the hard boiled the pompous, the mean and the plain dumb. And I am afraid that the experience of the good player seeking a four in a typical hotel is likely to be that the plain dumb are in the majority.

In a corner of the lounge Mr. A. is telling Mrs. B. what Mrs. C did to him ".....so I led the 10 of hearts through dummy's queen and she sits there with ace, king, knave and calmly plays the ace. Would you believe it?"

In fact Mrs. B isn't listening; she is aching for Mr. A to finish this extremely boring story so that she may tell him what Mr. D did to her.

In another corner of the room Mrs. C is explaining in great detail what Mr. A did to her. Her audience (Mr. D) is fidgeting impatiently until he can introduce the subject of Mrs. B. and the atrocities that lady committed on her innocent victim and partner, Mr. D.

What all these critics seem to forget is that nobody loses his own or her own money deliberately. Each player tries like hell to win.

Let us join a table as spectators. There, on the left, is Mrs. Z, modest, kind and gentle. At her table is Captain Y, a dear old boy, Mrs. O and Mr. P. It is no use watching them; they're far too humdrum.

Let us watch Mr. North, the local expert who is weighed down with pomposity and conceit, in partnership with poor little Mrs. South. Their opponents are crafty Mr. West and excessively mean Mrs. East.

Mr. West deals

Spades Q J 10 2
Hearts K Q 9 2
Diamonds 7 3
Clubs A K 7

N
W E
S

Spades Q J 10 2
Hearts A 6 4
Diamonds A K 10 9 8
Clubs 6 4

Without sorting his cards, West passes; this clearly means "don't rely on anything from me, partner."

North bids one club. He once heard a London "expert" of doubtful vintage and skill discussing "prepared bids" and now indulges in this crass form of stupidity whenever possible.

Mr. East bids one diamond in a firm voice and poor little Mrs. South wonders what to do with Spades A K; Hearts J 10 8; Diamonds J 6 5 4 2; and Clubs Q J 10. Should she bid one no trump "to show a guard in diamonds"? Should she pass "to see what North says"? Should she double?

She gets hot and flustered, very conscious of the eagle eye of Mr. North. In a panic she says two no trumps.

Crafty Mr. West now "puts on an act." He shuffles around, looks carefully at his cards and lets out a hesitant no bid. His aim is to prevent North from bidding game, but North is wise to dodges of this kind and calls three no trumps.

Everyone passes and West leads the queen of diamonds, whereupon North puts down his hand and explains that South should have bid a major suit. "After all, partner, I might have held only three small clubs. Mine was a prepared bid."

"Oh I see", says poor little Mrs. South in a tone of admiration.

Mrs. East gives her partner a triumphant look and places the 10 of diamonds carefully on the table, at the same time holding her hand ready to scoop in the trick. This, of course, is coffee-housing of the worst type, but Mrs. East's look of triumph rapidly fades when West leads a heart at Trick 2.

Mrs. South puts on dummy's king of hearts with trembling hand. She can feel her own heart pounding away and is quite incapable of seeing her nine certain tricks. But the hand plays itself and nine tricks are duly made.

"How unlucky to find you with only one diamond" says Mrs East, blissfully unconscious that, but for her own meanness, the contract would have been defeated. All she has to do is to play her king on West's queen of diamonds and then continue the suit until Mrs. South makes her knave. Mrs. East must now make four diamonds and one heart.

Mr. North points out that a prepared bid is a wonderful call, but warns South against placing him with any strength in a suit so bid. Nr. North then deals this little lot:

Spades 9 6
Hearts Q 10 2
Diamonds A Q 2
Clubs K J 10 9 5

Spades J 8 7 N Spades A 4 2
Hearts K J 9 8 W E Hearts A 7 5
Diamonds J 6 5 S Diamonds K 10 9 8 3
Clubs 7 4 2 Clubs A 6

Spades K Q 10 5 3
Hearts 6 4 3
Diamonds 7 4
Clubs Q 8 3

An After Dinner Game With Mr. North, Mrs. South, Mr. West And Mrs. East

North bids one club, Mrs. East says one no trump, Mrs. South—being vulnerable and scared of "prepared bids"—passes and West decides to be crafty. He assumes that Mrs. East is again being too mean to call the strength of her hand, so he ups and bids two no trumps which Mrs. East carries to three.

Poor little Mrs. South leads the king of spades on which Mrs. East is too mean to play her ace. For once this is a startling success because poor Mrs. South leads a low spade, dummy's knave winning.

The knave of diamonds through North's ace and queen allows Mrs. East to make two spades, two hearts, four diamonds and a club; nine tricks. On a club lead Mrs. East would have been four down.

Mr. West claims that his bid bluffed the enemy. Mrs. East claims that she has certainly made the maximum by very good play. Mr. North says "Perhaps you didn't hear me bid a club, partner?"

Amidst the deafening noise, poor little Mrs. South sits and prepares to be clubbed to death.

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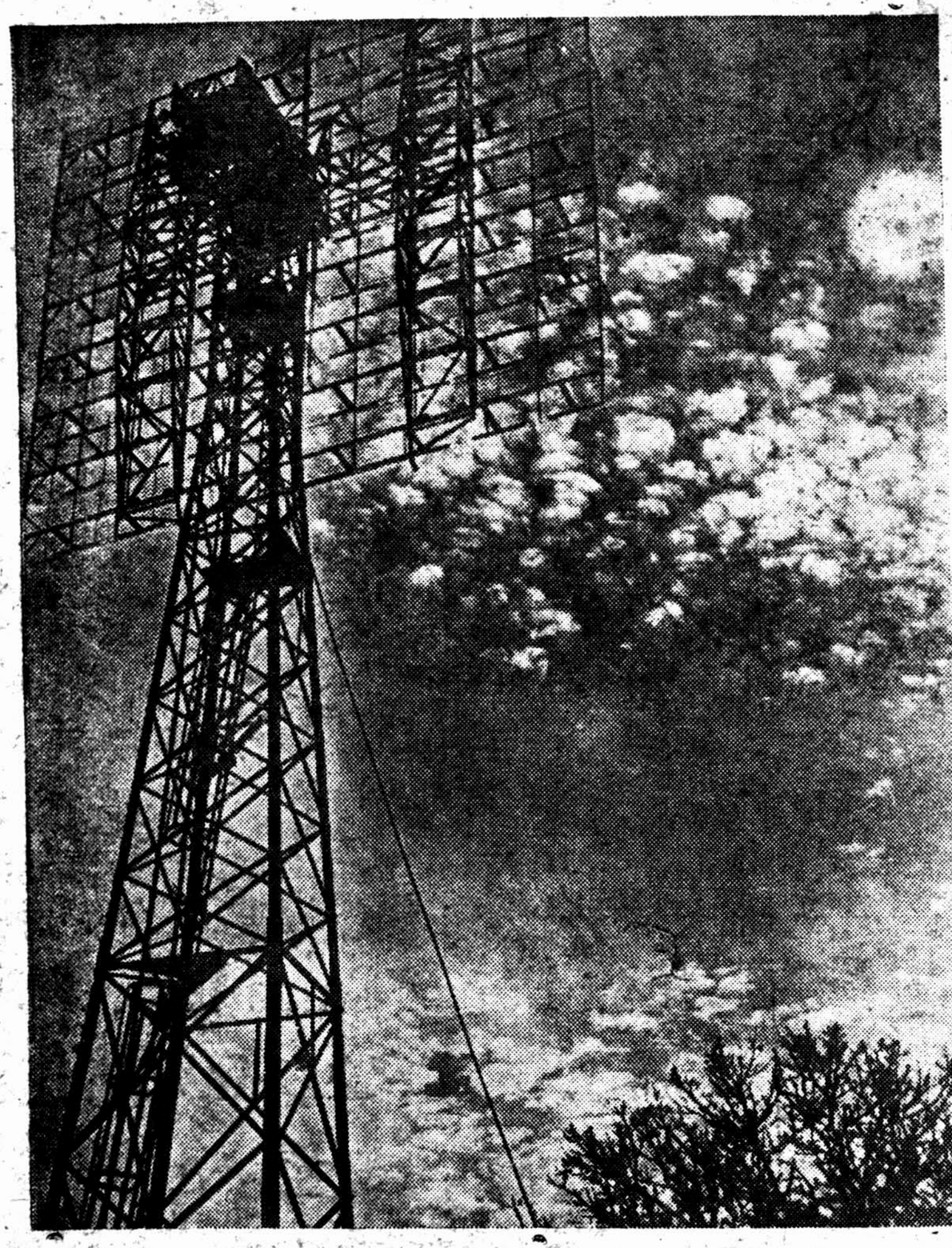
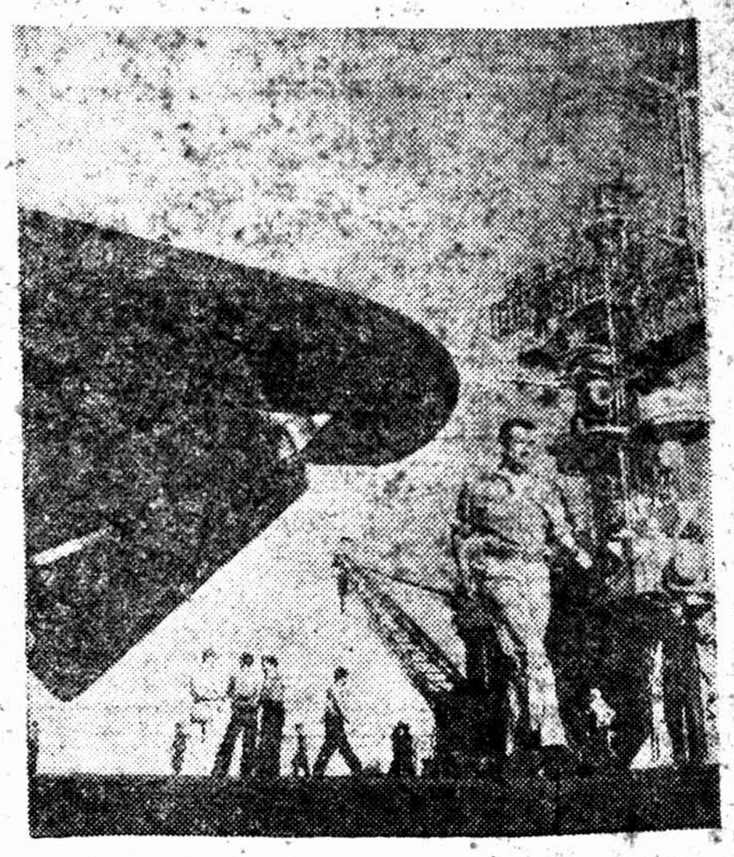
MAGIC EYE BEAMS ON PEACE



Beaming At The Moon

(Left) Like other wartime combatants, human and mechanical, radar is undergoing reconversion to the arts of peace. Here an American radar set, known as SCR-271, has its double antennae aimed at the moon. U.S. Army engineers used an ultra-sensitive receiver to detect faint echoes of the initial radar pulses reflected back from the moon.

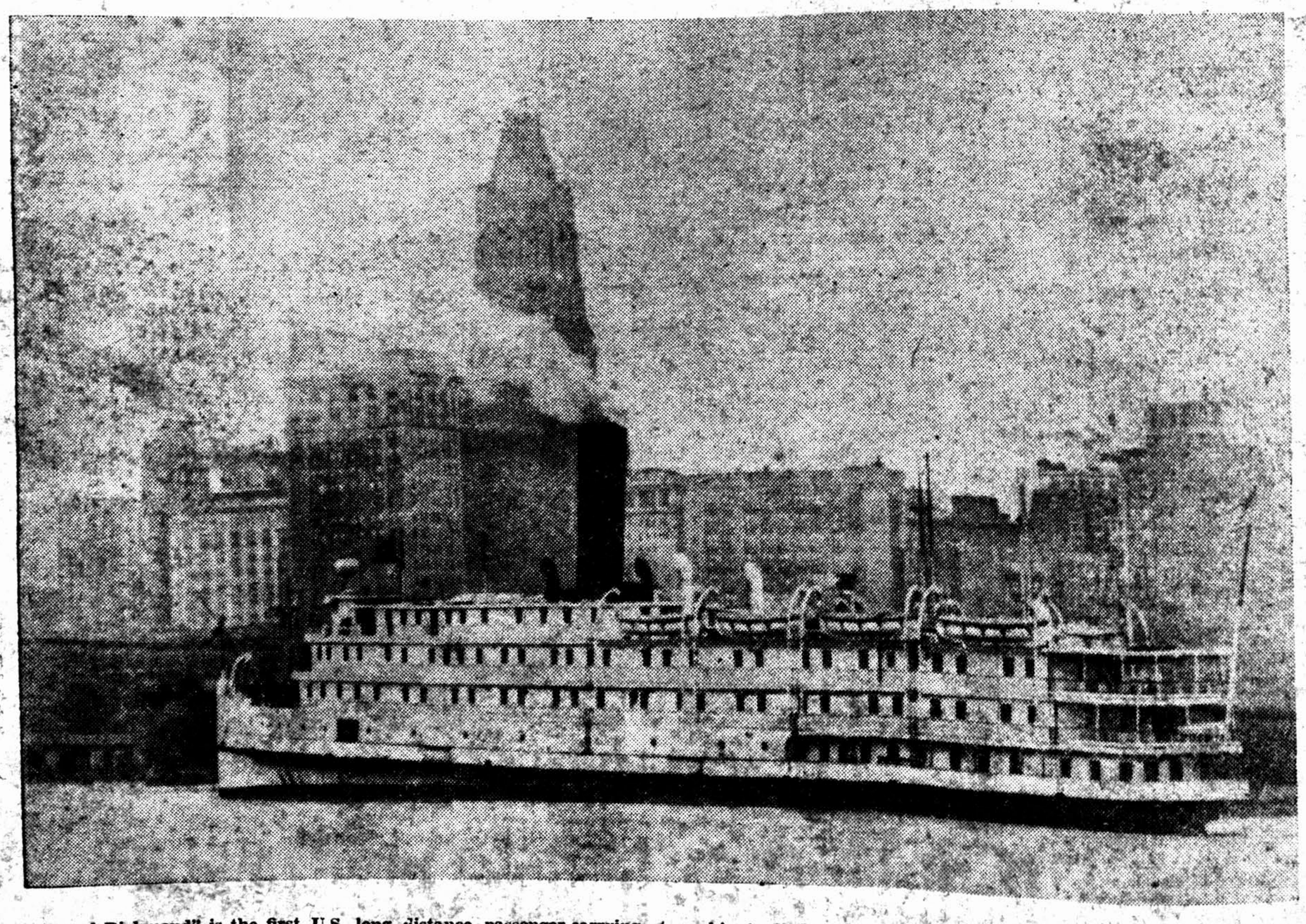
(See Story On Page 3)



Lights The Paths Of Peace

(Above): No longer trained on possible attacker, radar continues in service to aid the safety of naval vessels and aircraft. On this U.S. Navy escort aircraft carrier the large trellis work of the ship's radar, outlined against the sky high up in the background, contrasts with the small antenna on the wing of the Avenger torpedo-bomber in the foreground.

Ship That Sees Through Fog



The "City of Richmond" is the first U.S. long distance passenger-carrying steamship to instal radar equipment. The installation consists of a rotating radar scanner over the ship's wheelhouse and a receiver-indicator console located on the steamer's bridge. The equipment provides a continuous picture of ship traffic and shore-line with a range of from 100 yards to 32 miles of the ship in every direction. During fog and squalls the objects still appear on the 7-inch cathode r ay tube as on a map.

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